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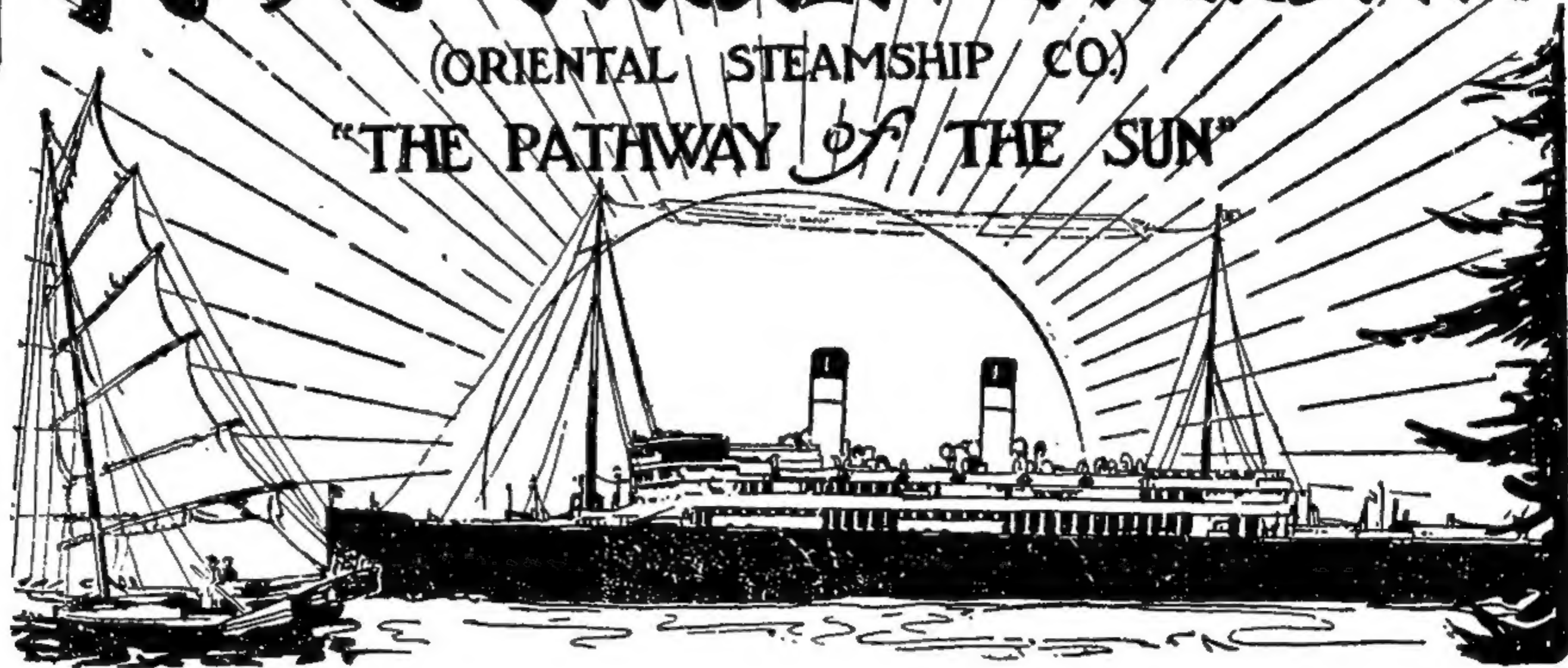
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

PROPRIETOR:
Shigehiko Miyoshi

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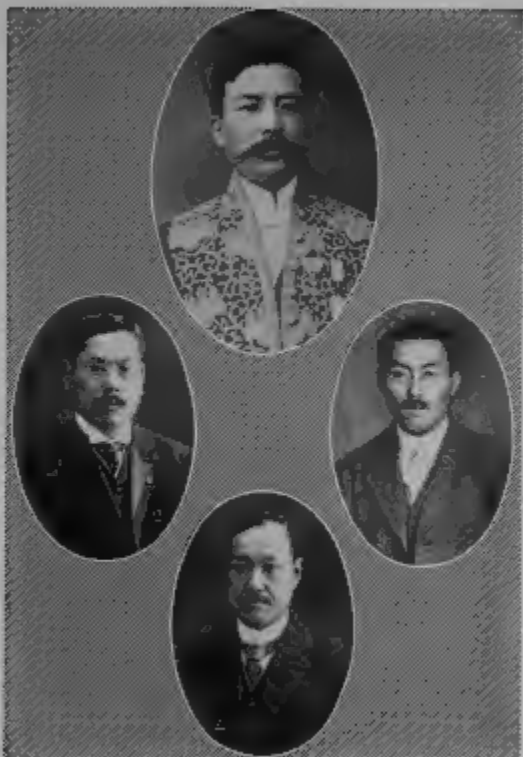
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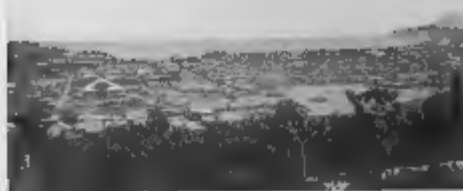


1. Hon. K. Nagai
Governor of Hiroshima (right)

2. Hon. M. Iwano
Chief of Consular Office

3. Hon. Y. Matsuda
Chief of Police Office

4. Hon. A. Nagata
Chief of Home Department

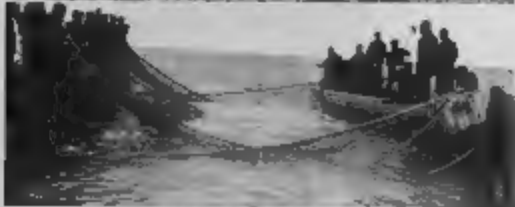


1. The University, Tokyo, Japan

2. The Tokyo Harbor

3. Tokyo, Japan, View of Tokyo

From the University of Tokyo



1. Hoisting the net, at Kanchikillu
2. Hoisting the net, into the boat
3. Fish sorting
4. Hoisting the net, into the boat



H. I. H. Prince Fushimi and his company, from Tokyo for Europe.

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN

MARCH, 1921

NUMBER TEN

WORDS OF RESPECTFUL FAREWELL

IT is indeed without precedent in the history of our Reigning Family that His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince, should undertake a trip overseas to visit foreign countries. The high qualities and superior ability with which the Prince has been endowed are such as to win the admiration not only of his own nation, but even of the world without.

Especially at the present time, when the popular mind is so changeable, and the period is one of such danger and uncertainty, the fact that the Heir Apparent to the Japanese throne is a young man of superior endowments and outstanding talents is a cause for deep thankfulness to the Great Providence which is thus signally blessing not only our nation, but also Asia, and even the whole world through him.

His Highness early studied the principles of imperial rule and has already

completed the special training required to prepare him for his high position, and now he is boldly going forth to observe for himself the conditions in foreign lands and to study at first hand alien civilizations. That this will give brilliance to his fine character and add a special interest to the affection with which he is regarded by high and low alike cannot be doubted.

When His Highness has once stepped on European soil and seen with his own eyes the devastation wrought by the Great War during the almost five years of its continuance, he will hold the key to the present situation. We heartily pray that he may do this and later be brought in safety to his own land again.

We most reverentially offer these words of affectionate farewell to His Highness as he departs on this eventful journey.

THE CANARY

By Saizō Yaso

Uta wo wasureta kanariya wa !
Ushiro no yama ni sutemashō ka ?
Iye, iye, sore wa narimasen.

Uta wo wasureta kanariya wa !
Sedo no koyabu ni sutemasho ka ?
Iye, iye, sore mo narimasen.

Uta wo wasureta kanariya wa !
Yanagi no muchi de buchimasho ka ?
Iye, iye, sore wa kawaiso.

Uta wo wasureta kanariya wa ?
Zoge no fune ni, gin no kai,
Tsukiyo no umi ni ukabureba,
Wasureta uta wo omoi dasu.

1

Silly little canary, forgetting your song so quickly !
Shall I send you away into the hills alone ?
No, no, that I can never do.

2

Silly little canary, forgetting your song so quickly !
Shall I throw you out into the kitchen garden ?
No, even that I cannot do.

3

Silly little canary, forgetting your song so quickly !
Shall I whip you with a willow twig ?
Ah no ! that would be too severe.

4

Silly little canary, forgetting your song so quickly !
If you float out on a moonlit sea,
In an ivory boat, with a silver oar,
Then, surely, the lost song will come to you again !



1. Lane Passing Through Forest
2. A Patch of Forest
3. Scenic Highway

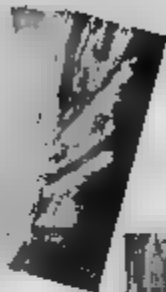
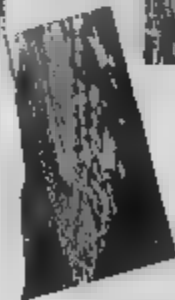


Figure 1. A view of the interior of the building showing the layout of the rooms and the location of the equipment. The view is from the entrance of the building looking towards the rear of the building.

PART I

SAGHALIEN

1.—INTRODUCTION

ALTHOUGH it is fifteen years since Saghalien came into the possession of Japan, this region has not been developed to any great extent even yet. Because, compared with some of our other colonial lands, it has been only recently acquired and also because it is situated in the far north its exploitation has been slow.

Then, again, the real nature of this region and its possibilities have not been well understood by our people. Many misconceptions have been entertained. It has been supposed that its ports were icebound nearly the whole year, and that ferocious beasts abounded throughout the island; also that the natural resources could not be developed by immigrant satisfaction. However since the sad events which occurred recently at Nikolaievsk have focused public attention upon the region north of us, we have waked up to a realization not only of the strategic needs, but of the economic possibilities as well.

As to the prospects of success in the latter field, there are two opinions advanced. One is that the climate is too severe, the time during which work can be carried on is too short, and the soil too poor to pay for the trouble. Hastily

concluding that it is not a fit land for immigrants, those holding this view would confine economic operations to the exploitation of coal, fish, and forestry resources, and discourage the idea of permanent colonization. We who have personally visited the island, however, and given thorough study to the matter, consider this a hasty and premature conclusion, believing that there is a bright future for the island.

Those holding pessimistic views in this matter compare the climate and soil with that of the interior of Japan, but this is a mistake. The northern boundary of the island is only 50° N. latitude, corresponding to the latitude of France and Germany. For example, Toyohara city, where the Saghalien prefectural government is located, is regarded as a cold spot, but compared with Mukden it may be called quite mild; so if we realize that it is only as far north as Northern Germany, Denmark, Norway, Canada and parts of North America, we shall be obliged to admit that as those peoples have had no serious difficulties in subduing nature, so our people can do likewise. What great progress the federation of German states made, and how notable the

achievements of Denmark, Sweden and Norway in agriculture and industry! Though Canada seems a wild, bleak country, England certainly did not hesitate to undertake extensive operations there, employing men and means lavishly. So we must not give up the case of Saghalien.

That part of the Island owned by Japan consists of a little more than 2,200 sq. *ri*, i.e. a little less than Kyūshū or a little more than Formosa. But the natural resources are abundant, both in the sea and on the land. On land, a fertile soil is found practically everywhere and as to agricultural operations, while these must differ from those of Japan proper, it is entirely possible to produce rich crops either on a large or small scale if the proper methods are employed.

Again, as to forests, good timber abounds everywhere, and while afforestation by alternative cutting and planting is not easy at this stage of the development, yet some substitute is found in the natural renewal of the trees and in the future it will not be difficult to secure an inexhaustible supply. Again, in regard to mining: at present there is one petroleum well and one coal mine, but it is no

exaggeration to say that coal underlies the whole island, while its richness and depth cause surprise to all investigators. And lastly, as to the fisheries industry, we may say that this is expected to prove more profitable even than the similar industry in Hokkaido. True, in recent years on account of successive seasons of inclement weather, many have turned to mining, but nevertheless fishing is by far the most profitable industry in Saghalien.

One more source of profit is found in grazing, the whole region being covered with rich, sweet grass growing from 6—10 feet high—nothing like it in Japan. While in the possession of Russia, stock-raising was considered an occupation especially suited to the island, and horses, cows, sheep and even hogs flourished there. The latter it is not easy to raise where epidemics are common but there is little fear of disease here.

In recent years, also, Saghalien is being considered a very hopeful field for the development of the black-fox fur industry. The prefectural government has established an agricultural experiment station which has already accomplished something and promises more for the future.

2.—HISTORY

Historical records have been altogether lacking heretofore, so it is impossible to dogmatize as to the original inhabitants of the Island, but it seems reasonably certain that these were Ainu who migrated from Hokkaido, while in addition there may have been settlers from the adjacent Chinese territory of Santan, who are thought by some scholars to be the

ancestors of the present-day Giliaks and Orocks.

Lord Matsumaye's Superintendency

In the year 1651 it is known that Lord Matsumaye sent Den-emon Kakizaki, his chief retainer, to make an inspection of the island, and report as to the outlook for fishing. And again in the middle of the 18th century, official commissioners

were sent there twice during twenty years. As the Japanese had engaged in fishing in these regions from early days two official stations had been established for trade—Kushunnai and Shiranushi. This island was originally a Japanese possession, and was once directly controlled by the Tokugawa Shogunate. In 1807, however, it again reverted to the former superintendent Lord Matsumaye, at which time the government ordered the two clans Nambu and Tsugaru to place garrisons in Shiranushi. This was then called North Yezo, and an administrative office was established there in order to protect the fishing industry. The four feudal clans, viz., Aizu, Sendai, Akita, and Shonai alternately supplied troops to garrison the place. Besides the headquarters post, there were a number of substations with officers of lower degree in charge, in different sections, as Kushunrotan (Otomari), Shiranushi, West Tonsoi (Maoka), Kushunnai, Ware.

Colonization Period

In June, 1868 (Meiji, first year), a Colonization Bureau was established at Hakodate and Judge Kansuke Okamoto appointed civil administrator of Saghalien. His head office was at Otomari, and substations were maintained at important points. In 1890, the Saghalien Colonization Bureau was established, and Kiyotaka Kuroda sent out as governor, but very soon the two Administrative Offices—Saghalien and Hokkaido—were combined in Hokkaido and the Saghalien port made a branch merely. At this time the fishing stations were placed under government supervision and this industry was encouraged, while farmers and miners were urged to migrate to Saghalien to cultivate the soil and exploit the mines. At this stage, highways were mapped out, post-

offices and hospitals established, and in general sanitation and living conditions improved.

Collision with Russia and Final Settlement

Even before this time, the Russians had been steadily encroaching upon the southern half of the Island from the north, as the administration of this region by the Matsumaye clan had become merely nominal and quite ineffective. Cossacks exploring the Kamtchatka peninsula were constantly passing back and forth among the Kurile Islands, keeping watch over the respective territories claimed by Japan. Gathering together near the Amur river, as a base, the Russians gradually invaded Japanese lands more and more boldly, especially from Northern Saghalien.

Disputes became frequent and serious, and a satisfactory settlement was difficult to find. The Russians insisted that all of Saghalien including the islands north of Etoro belonged to them. After much discussion, in 1862 the Shogunate government sent out Shimotsuke-no-kami Take-nouchi and Iwami-no-kami Matsudaira as envoys to the European Powers, to propose a settlement of the boundary line between Russia and Japan at Lat. 50° N. running through Saghalien. Civil war in Japan caused these proceedings to come to a standstill for a time, but in 1866 two more commissioners were sent to Russia to take up the question more fully. These envoys were Yamato-no-kami Koide and Suruga-no-kami Ishikawa. This attempt too, was unsuccessful. Later, in 1874, Buyo Enomoto was sent as minister plenipotentiary to Russia. He offered to settle the boundary at Kushunnai. As this offer was not accepted, the Japanese finally agreed to settle upon an exchange basis, that is, the

Kurile Islands were to be recognized as Japanese territory and Saghalien as Russian. Disgraceful as this treaty was felt to be, it was accepted for the time.

Japan-Russian War and Return of Saghalien

Thus we see that though Saghalien had clearly been a Japanese possession from of old, it became for a while a part of the territory of Russia. After thirty years, war broke out between the two countries, and in 1905 Lieut.-General K. Haraguchi, commander of the 13th Division, entered the Bay of Aniwa, Saghalien, under the protection of the 3rd and 4th squadrons, and landing without difficulty, chased the enemy northward. After ten days the foe was attacked and defeated at Vladimirovka (now Toyohara) and the central plain of the Island was captured.

Later Haraguchi ceded the command

of the southern forces to Major-General Takenouchi and himself led the northern forces to the far north, landing at the port of Alexandrovsk, the administrative center of the whole Island. After a stubborn resistance from a dense wooded position, the enemy was obliged to yield; an unconditional surrender was forced on the 30th of the same month. On Aug. 7, 1905, our army assumed military administration of the whole Island.

When the Portsmouth treaty of peace was concluded, it was agreed that the southern part of the Island, from Lat. 50° N. should permanently remain in our possession, and in March, 1907, the civil administration was abolished and the Karafuto Prefectural Government established which still continues. The name Saghalien has been changed to Karafuto.

3.—LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY

On the east is the great Sea of Okhotsk, and on the west the Maritime Province of Siberia separated by Mamiya strait. On the south is Aniwa Bay, with its two promontories of Nishinotoro and Nakashiretoke, almost within hailing distance—40 *ri* or 100 miles—of Soya point on the north coast of Hokkaido. On the north the parallel of Latitude 50° N. marks the boundary between Russian and Japanese territory. The length of the Japanese half is about 610 *ri* or 1,525 miles, and the width from 7-40 *ri*, or 17½-100 mi. The area is app. 2,200 sq. *ri*.

As to topography, the land is long and narrow, mountain ranges and rivers running north and south; two chains of hills are found, one on the east and one on

the west side, but both run lengthwise of the island. Hence the natural division, according to physical features, would be into three sections, viz., western mountainous, lowlands, and eastern mountainous. However, the highest plateau near the northern boundary is only about 4000 feet and the slope to the lowlands is so gradual, that such distinct demarkation is impracticable. The chief rivers running between the tablelands of east and west are the Horonai, Naibuchi, Suzuya, Rutaka, etc. Along these water courses the land is especially fertile and luxuriant forests flourish, while in the adjacent seas, marine products abound. As under the earth, too, coal and other minerals are found in rich stores, this would appear

indeed a heaven-blest land. The only serious lack is good harbors, as the coast is notably deficient in indentations and sheltered coves and bays.

Climate

Karafuto or Saghalien has long been considered a place of snow-covered plains and ice-bound rivers and forbidding mountains, but in reality, as we have said before, it is not so stern a land, and there is no serious obstacle to agricultural and industrial activity, since the latitude is the same as that of France and Germany, long-inhabited and fertile¹ lands. The lack of wide prairies is a disadvantage and also the fact that the shores are washed by both cold and warm currents which makes a striking variation in climate; the average temperature in a year ranges from 3°-50° Centigrade, becoming gradually colder as one journeys from southwest to northeast. The difference between the summer and winter temperature is very great: in summer even 90° F. is not uncommon, just like midsummer in Japan, but in winter, on the contrary, 30° below zero is the point to which the mercury sometimes falls. Perhaps it may seem to Japanese an impossibility to work in such a temperature, but this is not the case, as one of the main industries in Saghalien can be carried on perfectly well in winter, viz., cutting and hauling timber. Indeed this is done largely in the cold season, proving that the cold does not debar from active work.

Population and Racial Stocks

Many people suppose that, just as in Chosen (Korea) and Taiwan (Formosa) a

large number of Formosans and Koreans are found, so in Saghalien many Russians remain, but this is also a mistaken idea. Very few foreigners are found in the Island, the majority of the inhabitants being now Japanese. The population is at present about 10,000, distributed nearly as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

<i>Japanese</i>					
Japanese	...	...	...	...	88,613
Chosenese (Koreans)	...	...	...	...	302
Total	...	...	...	...	88,915
<i>Aborigines</i>					
Ainu	...	...	...	...	825
Giliaks	...	...	...	...	108
Orocks	...	...	...	...	331
Total	...	...	...	...	2,172
<i>Foreigners</i>					
Chinese	...	...	...	...	15
Russians	...	...	...	...	99
Germans	...	...	...	...	1
Swedes	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	116

Before the Island came into our possession there were very few permanent settlers, as the inhabitants were chiefly temporary laborers. Since 1905, however, the settlers have been increasing, as they have been drawn thither by various inducements. Immigration has been encouraged, the opportunities offered in the Island have become better known, and the colonists have gradually become more attached to their new home. A large number have already settled upon definitely located farms, have reclaimed and cultivated new lands, and laid the foundations of a second home. As harbors are constructed and coal mines opened up, doubtless immigration will steadily increase.

4.—EDUCATION

To provide educational facilities for the increasing population, elementary schools have been built in increasing numbers, not only in Otomari, Maoka, and Toyohara, but also in each village, and the establishment of private schools has been encouraged by the granting of subsidies by the prefectural government; much effort has been expended by the present governor in this direction. He is devoting mind and heart to the work. The salaries of teachers have been doubled from the present fiscal year, the deficiency being made up from the government funds, thus solving successfully what has long been a vexed question in Japan, and bringing prosperity to student and teacher alike. The future will show the good results of the governor's wise actions.

The number of teachers and pupils enrolled in the various schools at

the close of the year 1919 is shown below :

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS STATISTICS

			Govt. Schools	Private Schools	Total
Pupils ...	...	...	3,008	6,836	9,844
Teachers ...	...	...	53	225	278

Middle Schools

The Karafuto Middle School was established in 1912 at Otomari, and at the end of 1919 there were 16 teachers and 264 students.

Girls' High Schools

The Karafuto Girls' High School was established in Toyohara in 1916 and at present there are 9 teachers and 106 students. A new building is under construction costing ¥225,000, and new applications are constantly being received. In addition supplementary and private schools are springing up, and the educational outlook is bright. At present the demand for schools is fairly well met.

5.—HEALTH

In general the sanitary conditions are good, and epidemics are almost unknown. Since 1905, there have been only a few sporadic cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc. In 1907 there was a little trouble with dysentery at Toyohara, and in 1909 an outbreak of small-pox among the aborigines on the east coast near the boundary line, but this was soon stamped out, and nothing serious has occurred since in contagious diseases.

Hospitals

The Government hospitals established at Toyohara, Otomari, and Maoka are well equipped and supervised. In addition medical aid is available in villages and towns as well as veterinary service by the help of the prefectural office. Some effort is made also to improve sanitary conditions.

Waterworks

A waterworks system is already in operation in Toyohara, and similar work is projected in Otomari.

6.—MARINE PRODUCTS

The Karafuto fisheries, as those of Hokkaido, are reckoned among the im-

portant national assets. Since the Tokugawa era our people have gone to

Karafuto to engage in this remunerative occupation. The income from the fisheries is one of the chief sources of the wealth of the prefectural government. Agricultural gains have somewhat fallen off in recent years, but this need give no cause for pessimistic predictions. In the year 1918 the total receipts from this source amounted to ¥15,000,000.

Herring

This must be reckoned the most lucrative branch, in estimating the harvest from the sea, as the annual receipts are ¥6,000,000. The stations are on the western coast and in Aniwa Bay. The best points are between Tobukeshi and Nayori. Though the amounts vary with the different years, at a rough estimate the annual take is 250,000 *koku* (1 *koku* = 4.96 bu.)

Trout

Trout fishing follows herring in the amount of profits received. The fishing stations are mainly on the eastern coast, such as Taraka and Niitoi, the Horonai river being a central point, while on the southern coast Motodomari and Ochopokka are important points, with the Naibuchi river as a center.

Salmon

Both summer and autumn are good seasons for this fishing, different names

being given to the product, according to the season in which it is caught. The salmon fields are comparatively limited, the summer variety being found about Shikuka² on the eastern coast, and the autumn variety on the western coast, toward the south.

Crab

Considerable crab fishing is carried on in the west, and there is a project afloat to consolidate the factories, secure additional capital and improve facilities. The product is exported from Yokohama to foreign countries.

In addition the profits on cod, turbot, seaweed (*laminaria Japonica*) trepangs, scallops, whale, etc. are increasing every year and the outlook is hopeful.

The catch in these various lines is utilized in different ways. From herrings oil is extracted, and as by-products mikaki, roe, young herring, sesame, donishin and Sasame are produced and sold, while salted herrings have been exported to China since 1910. In addition, salted and smoke-dried trout and salmon and edible seaweed are prepared for trade, as also salted cod, while cod oil is now manufactured by an improved process and the product estimated at 30,000 *koku* with over a hundred factories in operation.

7.—FORESTRY

This is one of the chief resources of the Island, and is remunerative beyond the imagination of the Japanese in the interior. All these timber lands are primeval forests and their area is equal to 3,350,000 sq. *cho*, or 90% of the

entire area of the Island. With the exception of cities and towns, sandy sea beaches, portions of the banks of rivers and agricultural and pasture lands, the whole Island is covered with luxuriant virgin forests.

KARAFUTO FORESTS

Kinds	Area	Volume (koku)
Evergreen	2,104,462 sq. cho	1,662,945,646
Deciduous... ..	473,750	64,312,943
Mixed	361,898	{ * 113,800,316 † 60,216,812
Treeless land ...	160,472	
Tsundra	252,130	
Total... ..	3,352,712	{ * 1,776,745,962 † 124,529,755

The evergreen trees are mainly Yezomatsu (silver fir=*Pice ajanensis*), Todomatsu (*abies Mariesii*), and larch. Evergreen forests include all of the trees above mentioned; but there are also forests of larch alone. The evergreen forests cover about 80% of the area of the entire forest lands. The deciduous trees are found chiefly on the higher parts of mountains and hills and on the level lands along the river courses. In the mountainous sections, the white birch and *nanakamado* (*Pyrus sambucifolia*), trees abound and in the level lands along the rivers and streams, the black alder, willow and *nara* (*Quercus crispula*) grow together. Evergreen and deciduous trees mixed rank next to the deciduous forests in the hilly sections and mostly occupy hill and mountain sides. The silver fir and *todomatsu* are mixed mainly with white birch and *nanakamado* etc.

NOTE: (1 sq. cho = 2.45 acres) (1 koku = 10 cu. shaku). * Evergreen. † Deciduous.

Utilization of Timber Lands

Karafuto authorities have issued special directions concerning the management of the national forest and agricultural lands and have opened the way for entrepreneurs to make voluntary contracts; there is also provided a convenient means of disposing of lands for a term of years.

The Pulp Industry

The timber of the Island supplies materials for a most ideal industry, viz., the production of wood-pulp and there have appeared already: The Karafuto Industrial Joint-Stock Company (with factories in three places: Toyohara, Otomari and Nodasamu). The Karafuto Industry Joint-Stock Co. (with factories in Tomarioro and Moaka), The Japan Chemical Paper Material Joint-Stock Company (with factory in Ochiai) and some others. The amount of the production of these several companies is 70,000 tons estimated at ¥18,000,000 in value. Besides these, though they have not yet been started, there are several projected enterprises. The pulp produced in these factories is transported to the interior. Then again there are many engaged in the planing-mill industry, with more or less capital involved. The forestal revenues in 1918 reached ¥4,700,000.

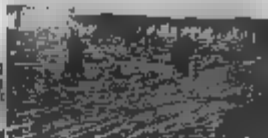
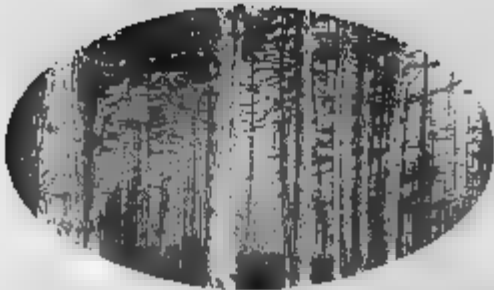
8.—MINING

As to the mining industry in the Island, according to investigations made after this became a possession of our Empire, the following facts were established: that extremely rich mineral wealth lay concealed in the earth and that this was of various kinds. However, except

coal, the proportions of other minerals are very trifling. Alluvial gold mining once appeared hopeful but after investigation it was seen to be comparatively valueless, but as to coal, there is in reality an inexhaustible supply. The quantity of coal in the whole of Japan



1 Bridge View of Shalimar College, Sept. 24, 1900, England
 2 In New York, September
 3 Pleasant House, September



1. Forest, Lake & North-South
2. Forest, Lake & North
3. Forest, Lake & South
4. Forest, Lake & North

proper is estimated at 2,500,000,000 tons, but one field alone—that at *Naibuchi*—is estimated at 1,500,000,000 tons, according to latest investigations. It is said that over 4,000,000,000 tons of coal must underlie the entire Island. In truth, it is safe to say that the treasury of the Empire lies on the northern frontier.

Such rich coal fields, however, have been closed down, in large part, since it came into our possession. In the near future they will be opened, no doubt. Both government and private co-opera-

tive mining corporations will be organized with the huge capital of ¥80,000,000 in order to exploit this rich field. When this is done the development of the Island will be notably rapid. Besides these closed mines, there are not a few private companies at the present time exploiting the coal lands. It is very regrettable for the advancement of the Island that the present coal supply is not even adequate to meet the demands within the Island itself, as transportation facilities are so incomplete.

9.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Navigation

The steamship lines connecting the Island and the Interior are divided into three kinds, viz., (1) Steamships run by the Karafuto Prefectural Government; (2) Steamships run by the Department of Communication and (3) Steamships going abroad.

Over the sea routes mapped out by the Karafuto authorities on the eastern coast, three steamers ply, viz., *Sumidagawa Maru*, *Manseigen Maru*, and *Kirishima Maru*. The *Sumidagawa* and *Manseigen*, starting from Otaru, run during six months (May—October) between the sea ports in Aniwa Bay and Shikuka, Chiriye and Kaihyo Island. The *Kirishima Maru*, starting from Otaru, runs on the routes in Aniwa Bay and to various places on the eastern sea coast and to Motodomari, 17 times during six months (May—October). The western coast routes are supplied by four steamships, viz., *Tairei Maru*, *Tenyu Maru*,

Kisshin Maru and *Honto Maru*. The *Tairei Maru* runs between Otaru, as the starting point, and Tomarioro 23 times during 8 months (April—November); and the others in the same manner, Otaru or Fushigi being the starting point, run between the various ports on the western coast. On the Wakanai line, the *Kitami Maru* alone runs between Wakanai and Otomari, 12 times during six months (May—October).

As to the steamships running on the routes mapped out by the Department of Communications, two ships—the *Hirosaki Maru* and *Kushiro Maru*—run between Hakodate, as the starting point, and Maoka on the western coast, *via* Otaru and Otomari during April and 36 times during six months (May—October) and 5 times in November and twice in December.

The sailings given above are mostly those of the summer and autumn, the winter sailing beings almost exclusively

over the routes mapped out by the Karafuto authorities. The official steamships sailing in winter are three, viz., the *Hirosaki*, *Tairei* and *Tenyū*. Through these three ships connection between the Island and the interior is fairly complete.

Harbors

Since Karafuto has at present no good harbor we find it quite inconvenient to communicate with the interior, especially in the winter season when except Honto and Maoka on the western coast, the harbors are closed by ice, thus precluding the entrance of steamboats. The approval of the Diet was obtained last winter for the improvement of Otomari harbor, and work has been commenced already, but four years will be needed to complete the task, which it is estimated will involve the expenditure of ¥4,900,000. This long-discussed project will doubtless become an accomplished fact by the earnest efforts of our present governor. Work is going on in Honto harbor, also, but on a smaller scale than at Otomari. If, now, the other harbors, Maoka, Tomarioro, and Sakayehama could be improved, communication between the Island and Japan proper would be vastly facilitated.

Railways

At present the lines of railway completed cover only a small part of the Island. These include one of 56 miles from Otomari to Sakaehama, *via* Toyohara, and a branch line from Konuma to Okukawakami (8 miles) which has recently been opened. Another line of 30 miles running from Honto to Maoka on the west coast and one of 30 miles extending from Maoka to Nodasamu will probably be completed and opened this year. These new lines will be a blessing to the west coast where means of

transportation are still quite inadequate. Here we may mention the bill relating to a newly projected line from Maoka to Toyohara which was passed by the Diet this year. If the engineering work is completed this year, a long-pending, knotty problem will have been solved. The efforts of our governor seem in a fair way to be crowned with success here, too, and a line cutting the island from east to west, long desired, will at last be obtained, at an expenditure of ¥4,600,000. In addition a light military road may be constructed from Sakayehama to Higashi Shiroura on the east coast, as this seems to be necessitated by the presence of troops, viz., two companies at Toyohara and one company at Nairo of the Shikuka branch government office. The Karafuto garrison posted the troops, and if they construct the railway in consequence, additional facilities will be secured.

Roads

The main highroads connecting the principal towns in the Island are the following: One of 25 *ri* between Otomari and Sakayehama, *via* Toyohara, one of 17 *ri* between Otomari and Tomurai, one of 19 *ri* between Toyohara and Maoka, one of 15 *ri* between Nodasamu and Pirochi, and one of 7 *ri* between Tomarioro and Kushunnai already opened. Besides these there are farm roads running through the villages and extending some distance beyond in various directions. These are 73 *ri*, 9 *cho* in length and are of great assistance to travelers.

Postal Service

On account of inadequate transportation facilities the inconvenience experienced by travelers is no trifling matter. Hence a good system of post stations has been established, the

number of such being at present 83. These provide lodging for travelers and relays of men and horses for the postal service. Thus communication facilities are being rapidly supplied. For postal connection with Japan proper the Karafuto steamship lines are employed as well as those of the Department of Communication, while telegrams may be sent from Maoka and Otomari. Between the chief towns in Karafuto telephone wires convey messages, and even a radio station will soon be available, as one such is now being put up at Otomari.

10.—AGRICULTURE

After the Island came into our possession, the agricultural enterprises of the Russians during their period of occupation were thoroughly studied by specialists in agriculture and engineering. They reported the soil and climate both favorable to farming operations and, since 1905, the authorities have encouraged the migration thither of agriculturists, to become permanent settlers. The number of farmhouses is now 4000 (including those who farm as a secondary occupation merely), the value of farm produce has reached the figure ¥2,080,000 annually, with additional receipts from stock-raising of over ¥93,000. Land used for farming is mainly the levels along the river courses. As the soil is very fertile good harvests can be secured for several years without the use of fertilizers. The land already cleared by the Russians was found to be very small in extent, so it was necessary to set about reclaiming the virgin forest and swamp lands at once.

Reclaiming Land

Naturally the method employed differs according to the nature of the land to be reclaimed, whether forest, plain, or swamp land. In clearing forest lands, the trees must be cut down and utilized as fuel or made

into charcoal, while branches and grass must be burnt. Next the soil must be spaded by hand for several years until the stumps rot, after which horse plows may be used. On the plains plows may be used at once as soon as the wild grass has been cut and burnt, while swampy land can be cleared and cultivated after it has been drained. Where the ground is not too wet, high ridges may be made and the seed planted in these. The labor needed for clearing land is about 10 or 15 men per *tan* (1 *tan* = 2.45 acres), while a horse plow will turn over 2 or 3 *tan* per day.

Farm Produce

The crops which mature everywhere may be specified as wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, pease, horse beans, with flax, hemp, wild rape, mint, herbs, and herbaceous roots, etc. In comparatively warm sections, as the southern part of the west coast, rice, sorghum, maize, soy beans, red beans, and *suguri* may be grown, too. During recent times an attempt has been made to propagate fruit trees—apple, cherry, peach, etc. Of the above-mentioned products those regarded as staples are rye, potatoes, pease, and vegetables, the two former being especially necessary as

food for the people. Aside from their food value various by-products, as starch, are manufactured from them, and these may be important articles of export in the future. As to oats, they are used as food for cattle and horses and also sold in the Island. Pease are used as food and also exported abroad. These, with potatoes, are promising exports. The agricultural produce, while differing in kind and quality, is in the main superior and compares well with similar produce in Hokkaido and Japan proper.

Cultivation

Methods of tillage differ somewhat from those in use in Japan proper, where the intensive method is necessarily practiced. In the Island the acreage is not so limited, the season is very short, and each man is obliged to cultivate a large amount, so the process is naturally more superficial; but large harvests are secured even by crude methods, horse power supplants hand work, and fertilizers may be dispensed with, for a few years at least. Later animal and artificial manure may be used and rotation of crops practiced. As the farming season is short, about from the first of May to the latter part of September, all work must be rushed to the utmost. One family can cultivate from 2 to 15 acres, according to the number of workers and time of immigration; average about 6 acres per family.

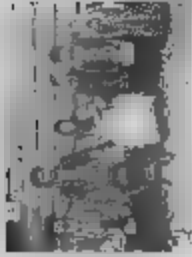
Stock-Raising

The latitude and climate make the Island a suitable place for stock-raising. As animals are so largely employed in agricultural work, they are being raised in steadily increasing numbers. Horses are used for plowing and cultivating, etc., and also for hauling produce. Cows are used to

supply beef and milk, which latter may be sold or made into butter. The outlook for this business is very hopeful. The number of cattle at present is 1,524, horses 5,245, and hogs 591. Poultry-raising is quite promising and sheep may be kept as a side line. Finally, we may mention fox farming as an especially hopeful industry and one peculiarly suitable for this locality. Several companies, as well as private individuals, are experimenting with this line of work.

Farmers

As the farming is mainly that in which horses and oxen do most of the work, there are few tenant farmers, but in general only peasant proprietors, though sometimes trade and fishing are engaged in as subsidiary occupations. Many farmers, especially in winter, are engaged in cutting and transporting timber. The localities in which most of the agriculturists are found are along the three river courses, the Rutaka, Suzuya, and Naibuchi and on the coast of Aniwa Bay; also on the west coast, from Kushunnai to Minami-Nayoshi. In the first-named locality, the population is concentrated in villages, following the Russian system. From 15-100 houses constitute a village and these are separated from each other by only a few miles. On the west coast, however, with a few exceptions the farmers live in detached homesteads, on narrow but rich lands, where the topography does not favor concentration in villages. The style of house adopted was formerly that built of logs as best fitted to protect from cold, but now these are sometimes combined with plastered walls. The main food is rye and potatoes, with sometimes a little rice, and vegetables and fish as side



At General B. H. Loring's
Dinner, 1904



2



John & Mary

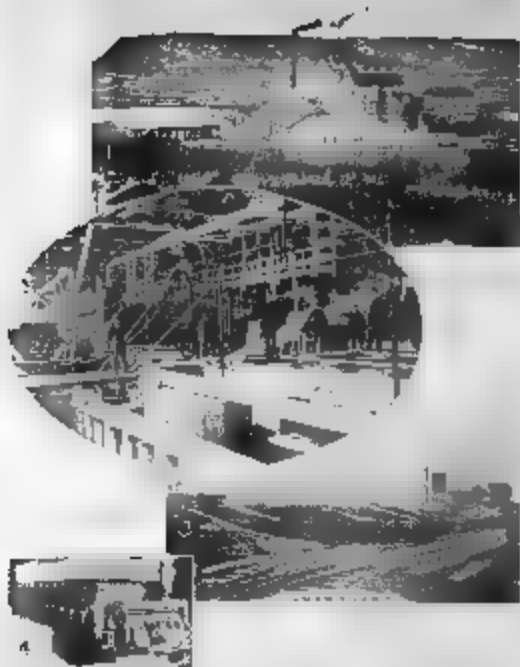


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1 [General View of the Kureha Shippo Kaisha Felt Manufacturing]

2 [General View of Same]

3 General View of Kureha Shippo Kaisha Felt Manufacturing]

4 [Entrance of Same]

dishes. Farmers cultivate the soil in summer and in winter work in the timber lands, burn charcoal, etc., to increase their incomes. The average income from various sources is three or four hundred *yen* or sometimes even five or six hundred, while expert workers may make ¥1,500.

Agricultural Equipment

There is an agricultural experiment station on the Chinami river, five mi. s.w. of Toyohara and also a branch at Uentomari on the west coast.

Another branch station is at Konuma' 5 miles north of Toyohara. This latter is devoted to experiments in stock-raising and dairy products, while the others deal with general subjects, seeds, propagation, distribution, etc. with lectures and information provided in addition to the experimental work. The government grants some assistance in the matter of salaries for the fifty or so veterinary surgeons distributed in these localities to study and teach sanitation and care of stock.

11.—COLONIZATION

It is now sixteen years since the Island came into our possession, and already the immigrants have reached almost 100,000 in number. Various industries are beginning to show signs of growth as may be seen by the statistics of 1918:

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| Agricultural products | ... | ¥ 2,080,000 |
| Dairy | „ | 200,000 |
| Forestral | „ | 900,000 |
| Marine | „ | 10,000,000 |
| Mineral | „ | 400,000 |
| Industrial | „ | 8,000,000 |
| Total | ... .. | 21,580,000 |

At the first glance this may seem like remarkable progress in the opening up of a new land, but when we consider more carefully, we find less cause for optimism. Let us note that the area is 2,339 sq. *ri*, and the population about 900,000, or only 40 per sq. *ri*,—not a large number, is it? Yet remember this seacoast is considered one of the three great fishing grounds of the world, virgin forests thickly cover the land, the

soil is fertile, and underground almost exhaustless stores of coal are concealed. Such a treasure-house we have on our northern frontier, lacking only the men to develop its resources! If nothing further is done, these treasures will lie unused and wasting. Now why is it that there is a lack of men to develop these rich resources? Is it not because the people of Japan do not understand how comparatively easy that development might be? They are hesitating on account of imaginary hardships, and while they wait, the chance slips by. The latitude is the same as that of well-populated countries in Europe and indeed is south of England. In the seas that wash its shores, there is a warm current, to temper the rigor of the climate. Toyohara, the seat of the prefectural government, has the temperature of Mukden, Manchuria. The climate being so moderate, why do our people hesitate to migrate thither? Compared with hot southern lands where epidemics are

common and serious disease is always endemic, or even with the interior of Japan, it makes a most favorable showing as far as health is concerned. The bracing climate is good for both body and mind, and so far from being unhealthy, it is really a place noted for its salubrity. As we have said, the most lucrative work is carried on with ease in the winter season. That many supposed the land unsuited to colonization is because misinformation has been spread abroad. We would urge all those suffering from living conditions in Japan, where the population is increasing faster than the means of subsistence, to come to Karafuto and carve out a fortune there. The chance lies ready to your hand, not only to help yourself and your family, but to contribute materially to the expansion of our country's wealth and dominion. Was not the Island gained at the sacrifice of several hundred thousand lives, and several billion yen?

While of course immigrants are not limited in their choice of an occupation, yet it is true that the most pressing need is for those who are willing to exploit the natural resources. Farmers especially will be encouraged and assisted in some degree by government aid. For example, those who clear and cultivate wild land may after several years obtain a clear title to ten or fifteen acres of this land, or even thirty, without payment of aught but their labor.

Preparation for Immigrants

Selection of land.—Land suitable for farming and grazing is roughly estimated at 450,000 sq. *cho*. Since 1905 special measures have been taken to locate and survey this land, viz., the plains of the Rutaka, Suzuya, Naibuchi, and the coast from Uryu on the west shore of Aniwa

bay, then around Nishinotoro peninsula via Maoka and Kushunnai along the coast to the boundary; also the coast lands from Jibesan, the east shore of Aniwa bay, to Naka-Shiretoko peninsula, and to Shikuka on the east coast of the same, and also the land on the upper reaches of the Rutaka river. The area suitable for farming land is 75,420 sq. *cho* and that suitable for grazing 59,739 sq. *cho*. Rectifying these figures the aggregate is about 134,378. After this estimation had been completed the next step was:

Surveying and Dividing into Holdings

After careful survey and systematic division of lands, with reservations for roads, claims of 100 × 150 *ken* (5 sq. *cho*) were staked out for immigrants. Forests form effective wind breaks and in existing or projected villages house lots were surveyed and apportioned, together with public pasture grounds.

This survey may require some alteration later. From 1906 to 1918, surveys have been made with the following results: Agricultural holdings 10,272 = 45,130 sq. *cho*; grazing claims 1,052 = 21,065 sq. *cho*; in addition land for various other purposes was measured off equal to 22,006 sq. *cho*; the total is 88,201 sq. *cho*.

The division into house lots is of two kinds, viz., lots in agricultural villages and lots in fishing villages; the former are part of the colonization survey, and the latter marked off for fishing villages along the coast and usually consist of 300-600 *tsubo* (6 sq. ft.) The agricultural village lots are generally 900 *tsubo* for one family. These house lots are already delimited in the principal towns, such as Toyohara, Otomari and eight others, and space is reserved for streets and roads by

a symmetrical scheme. Another division is into smaller lots, as 78 or 81 or 152 *tsubo*. By 1918, 12,185 house lots had been surveyed, and 8,182 township lots the former 5,507,650 *tsubo*, and the latter 786,594 *tsubo*.

Preparation of Soil

The soil, although rich, is in some places swampy and hence needs draining. In some places 100 miles of drainage ditches have been dug. For this purpose the government has granted aid, as also for the improvement of public highways.

Disposition of Public Lands

The immigrant must obtain land for dwelling and business purposes first of all. These public lands are first loaned and then granted in full to settlers on the following plan: Where there is no obstacle to the survey and subdivision of the land, it is prepared for the colonist as we have just shown according to a careful plan. These are called fixed lands. The following kinds may be noted:

- (1) Ranch holdings.
- (2) Grazing lands.
- (3) Town lots.
- (4) Village lots.
- (5) Public commons.
- (6) Lots for public institutions.
- (7) Lots for projected institutions.
- (8) Lots for temples, shrines, churches.
- (9) Lots for storing various materials.

After being no longer needed for this purpose these may be secured for farming or grazing purposes. Lands for public use may be secured free of rent. Where land is needed for a good purpose it may be either rented or purchased at a fair price.

| Lands for Lease | | | | Area |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| 1. | Town and village lots | ... | ... | 1,500 <i>tsubo</i> |
| 2. | Lands for farming | ... | ... | 90,000 " |
| 3. | " " grazing | ... | ... | 500,000 " |
| 4. | Miscellaneous purposes | ... | ... | 10,000 " |

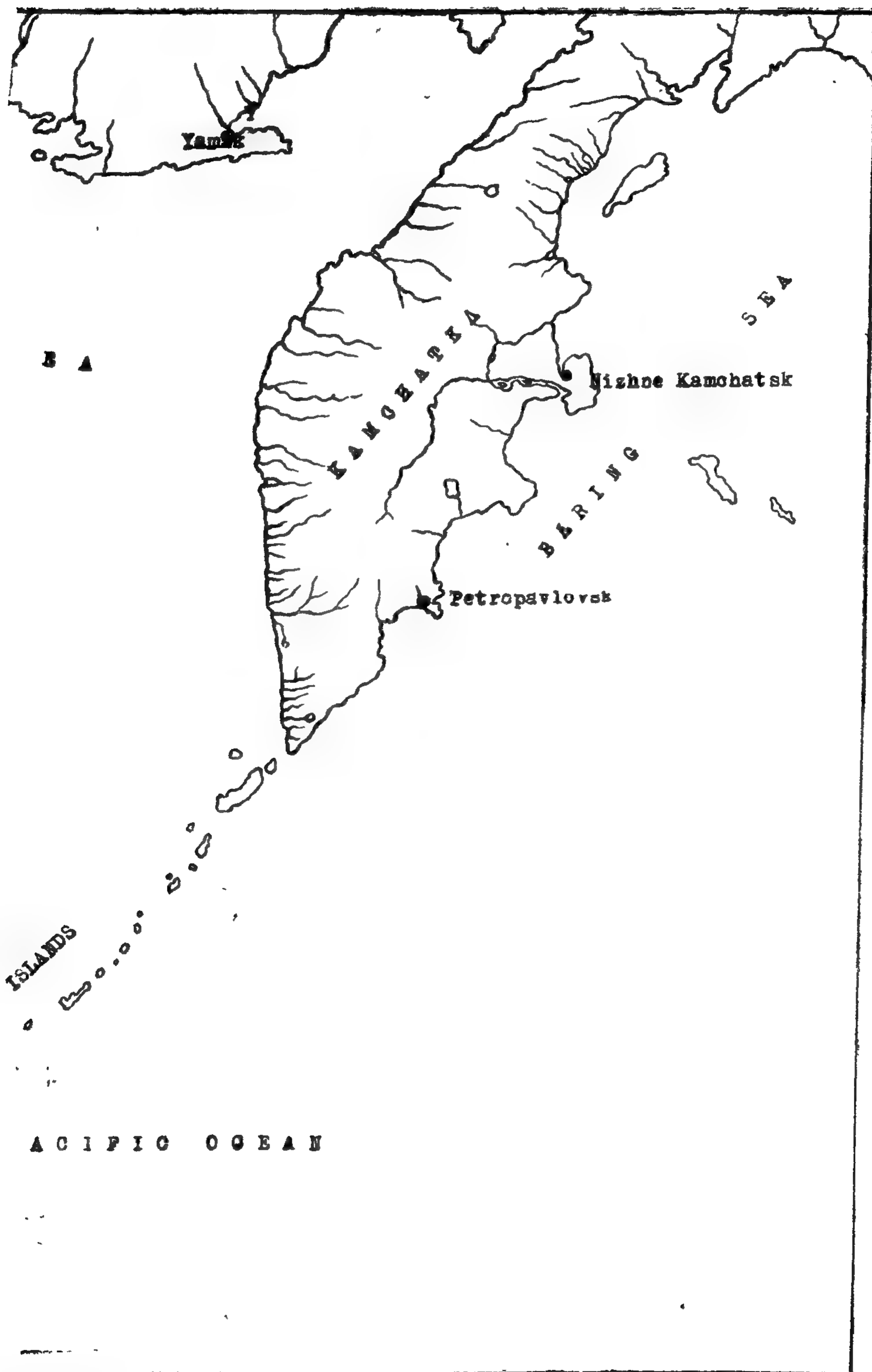
Any one of these four classes of land may be secured by corporations in holdings four times as large, and if manufacturing important articles, there is no limit to the amount obtainable. As to term of lease, the lease without rent is limited to ten years, and that with rent, to fifteen years. This is the longest lease obtainable except in afforestation or peat land enterprises when an extension to twenty years may be secured. The regular homestead for farm lands is 10-15 acres for a term of five years, and the same term for town lots, but according to the purpose, one or more of the latter may be obtained.

Towns and Villages

As the population increases, more and more town and village lots have been provided and in 1915 the whole Island was divided into seventeen counties and these again subdivided into towns and villages. Hence jurisdiction is provided for counties, towns and villages—the latter numbering 4 and 59 respectively. The best developed towns are Toyohara, Otomari, and Maoka. Otomari and Maoka are important harbors in connection with the interior. Those which have recently made rapid progress are Tomari-oro and Nodasamu. While Kushunnai, Shikuka, Motodomari, Sakayehama, Nagahama and Honto, though villages still, are growing. In Honto engineering work is going on. When completed the town will be a prosperous port. As has been said, the small farming villages are almost continuous along the river courses in the central plain. On the east and west coasts, south of the center, villages of 50-100 families are common, and near Maoka many fishing villages may be seen. North of the center on both coasts mainly fishing villages are found.



MAP OF



OKHOTSK

PART II

HOKKAIDO

1.—HISTORY

HOKKAIDO, the most northern island of Japan, formerly called Yezo, is separated from Japan proper on the south by Tsugaru Strait, and from Karafuto or Saghalien, on the north, by Soya Strait. On the southeast is the Pacific and on the west the Sea of Japan and the Kurile Islands in the sea of Okhotsk which run northeast, starting from Nemuro bay and ending in Shumshu, the last of the chain, which is separated only by a narrow channel of water from the Russian peninsula of Kamtchatka.

Hokkaido, including 30 small islands, covers an area of 6,155 sq. *ri*, with a coast line of 1,355 *ri*. It is known throughout the world for the richness of its fisheries and marine plants. On land there is 5,100,000 acres of arable land, and agricultural products are increasing in amount from year to year. In addition there are wide areas of virgin forest and rich minerals beneath the surface. A bright future is predicted when these resources shall have been further developed and exploited. Some speak of it as a cold country, but in reality it is farther south than many European countries and on account of its

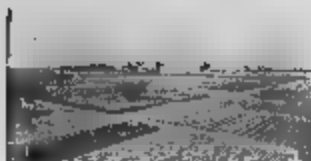
abundance of food and the healthfulness of the climate it is especially suited to colonization.

Historical Summary

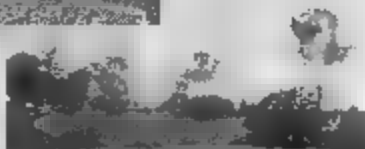
Though this Island was opened up about 700 years ago, yet its history is chiefly remarkable for the absence of noteworthy events. In the main this rich treasury was left to be overrun with brambles. Only as late as 1869 was a true beginning made when a Department of Colonization was established to undertake the exploitation of the Island. The work done by the Department in the last fifty years is indeed remarkable. The main facts in the history may be briefly stated here.

Period of the Shogunate

During this time Hokkaido was inhabited by Ainu and was known as Yezo and the people as Yemishi, as is well known, but when our Yamato people first settled there is not so certain. Probably the first settlers were hardy fishermen who risked the dangers of a long sea voyage and an unknown land. Next probably civil war refugees found an asylum here. In the time of the Kamakura period it is supposed criminals were exiled here; again, in the time of the

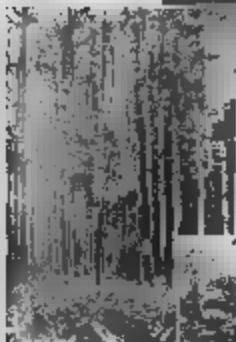


Chukotka, Laptev Sea, 1955



2

Nov. 11, 1954, Yakutsk, 57°42' N, 121°14'



Yugra, Forest of taiga,
N.W. Hakhada



Khatanga, Forest of taiga, Nov. 1954, Hakhada



Great House, Long Island, N.Y.



Suffolk, England

Ashikaga Shogunate there was considerable migration to Hokkaido.

In the Temmon era (1532—1554) Lord Matsumaye governed this territory and his name became familiar to many on account of his opening up the southern part of the Island. The remainder was quite neglected for a long time. In the Meiwa and An-yei eras (1771—1778) the Tokugawa Government kept a sharp watch on the Russians who regarded the Island as an important strategic point. In 1785 official commissioners were sent to inspect the land, and in 1799 the jurisdiction was transferred from Lord Matsumaye's hands to the Tokugawa government's, which made strenuous efforts to defend this frontier.

In 1807, their administrative functions were extended to West Yezo and later over the entire Island. The name of the superintendent at Hakodate was changed to Matsumaye. At this time the Russian invasion of Etoro, Saghalien and Toshijiri occurred. Subsequently, in 1821, the direct jurisdiction of the whole territory was transferred from the Shogunate to the Matsumaye clan once more.

In 1854, the Russians appeared at Saghalien with arms and warships, but Lord Matsumaye could not go out beyond Soya strait. In 1854, it was decided to make Hakodate an open port and this decision was embodied in the Shimoda treaty. In 1855 the Tokugawa government again assumed the power in Hokkaido with the exception of the Fukuyama section and appointed a superintendent of Hakodate, ordering Lord Matsumaye and the other chiefs of this section to protect this official. Later, when the civil war was over, and the power restored to the Emperor, this whole Island came under the administration of the Imperial Court. This was in

July, 1869. Subsequently the name Yezo was changed to Hokkaido and the Island was divided into eleven provinces and eighty-six counties. The Governor's name was Count Michitomi Higashikuze. In Nov. 1870 Lieut.-Gov. Kiyotaka Kuroda (later Count) was sent abroad to study colonial administration in Europe and America. In 1871 Government Headquarters was established at Sapporo. In 1873, after Mr. Kuroda's return, an American named Kebron was engaged to assist in deciding policies of exploitation and administration. The Colonization Department was given entire control of the Island. During ten years (from 1872-82) ten million *yen*, besides taxes and other revenue, were appropriated for development of this region, but so many projects required financing that there was an annual deficit until convertible notes of 2½ million *yen* were issued and a loan of 1½ million *yen* from the Department of Finance was effected. Transportation facilities on land and sea were improved and harbors constructed on American models. Although much money was expended the practical results did not equal expectations, so a policy of retrenchment was adopted and an effort made to develop industries and agriculture, to foster natural resources, and exploit the fisheries.

In 1878 a mining project was attempted with a loan of ¥500,000 and a coal mine opened at Horonai. In 1880, a railway was constructed, with Otaru as the starting point. In addition attention was paid to education, colonial defence, trade expansion, etc.

In 1882, the Colonization Department was abolished and three prefectural governments were established at Sapporo, Hakodate, and Nemuro, to take over

general administration. As to colonization and forestry, these were placed under the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and Public Works of the Imperial government. In 1883, a Bureau of Hokkaido Affairs was established to oversee and unify colonial work. Nevertheless the methods of the former Colonization Department still ruled in the main, and between the three prefectural governments and one department bureau, unification was difficult of attainment, and delays were frequent.

Hokkaido Government Established

In 1886, the former arrangement was abolished and a general administrative government established to take over the affairs of the whole Island, thus simplifying and facilitating operations. The official guardianship over colonists changed to a system of indirect assistance. The new government also took over road-building, laying out of town sites, surveying, investigation of aquatic products and mineral resources, location

of government-aided factories, subsidies for new projects, clearing of new lands, railroad construction, etc.

In 1897 further changes were made, the district office being replaced by the branch office of the Hokkaido Government. In 1901, the first representative was sent to the Imperial Diet from Hokkaido, and at the same time a ten-year project for the development of the Island, was proposed but alas! just then the Russo-Japan war occurred, and there was not a sufficient fund to carry out the scheme.

In 1910 an enlarged project was conceived to consume fifteen years, and an appropriation from the national treasury of 70 million *yen* was secured. The Island government also increased this amount by local subscriptions. The population has now reached over two million souls and the total annual production is over 310 million *yen* but the complete development is yet far in the future and it is impossible to predict how great that will be.

2.—FORESTRY

Before the Shogunate government took control of administrative affairs, there was almost no limit to the cutting of timber. Hiyama only was excepted, as the destruction of forests went on apace. Later the Shogunate government recommended afforestation, but the people, not yet awakened to its importance, were not enthusiastic over the idea. When later the Colonization Department was in charge, it issued strict regulations, and endeavored to enforce them rigorously.

In 1882 the Department of Agriculture

and Commerce took over the forest lands, and later the three prefectural governments controlled them, the latter making use of the regulations issued by the Colonization Department. In February 1886, the Hokkaido prefectural government marked off the boundaries for government forests, preserved forests, etc.; in 1907, an outline of a new plan was made, and in June 1908 this plan was operated. Superintendents were appointed, seedling farms were started, and experiment stations established. Every-

thing was done to encourage the improvement of forest lands, after thorough investigation had been made as to best methods of cultivation and preservation

These virgin forests were a wonderful sight in the early days. Untouched by the hand of man, the trees had grown in natural luxuriance and beauty. Even after considerable reduction has been made by cutting, they still cover over 5,600,000 *cho*.

The forest lands in the botanical belt extend from the temperate to the frigid zone. Running east and west these forest lands cover great parts of Oshima, Shiribeshi, Iburi, Hidaka, and Ishikari or the southwestern part in the temperate zone while the other forest lands are in the frigid zone. Even in the temperate zone, however, only those one or two thousand feet above the sea are in the temperate zone, while those higher than this are in the frigid zone.

As to varieties, there are over fifty, including evergreen as well as deciduous trees, and these are mainly the same as those growing in the northeastern parts of Japan proper. Separated as these regions are by only a narrow strait, communication is not a difficult matter. However, of the trees indigenous to Hokkaido we may mention the "Todomatsu" (*Abies Mariesii*) and "Akayezomatsu" (*Picea ajanensis*). The forests are of three kinds, viz., (1) evergreen, (2) deciduous and (3) mixed. The evergreen forests are mainly todomatsu and yezomatsu pines, growing thinly in the southwest, and gradually increasing toward the northeast. The deciduous trees are in the southwest and are widely distributed elsewhere also. These comprise half of the entire area of forest lands but are seldom found unmixed. But ever-

green forests are often seen in which various kinds grow separately, each kind without intermixture. Some varieties, however, are found mixed, as black alder *kashiwa* (*Quercus dentata*), the birch, aspen, *doro* (*Populus Suaveolens*), *nara* (*Quercus glandulifera*) and beech, one of the poplar family. Mixed forests of evergreen and deciduous trees are scattered in various sections but are found most commonly north of the center.

Forestal Products

These are lumber, fuel, railway ties, paper pulp, etc. The increase has been greater than that of many other land products. The value of forestal products during the year 1916 was as follows:

| Variety | Volume | Value |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Evergreen... .. | 6,457,553 <i>koku</i> | ¥1,938,011 |
| Deciduous... .. | 8,899,229 " | 1,839,798 |
| Total... .. | 15,356,782 " | 3,777,809 |

Lumber and fuel are separated as follows:

| | Volume | Value |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Lumber | 9,486,491 <i>koku</i> | ¥3,180,326 |
| Fuel | 917,235 " | 597,480 |
| Total... .. | 15,356,796 " | 3,777,806 |

Principal forestal products during the year 1918:

| Products | Volume | Value |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Lumber and logs ... | 7,242,905 <i>koku</i> | ¥20,103,315 |
| Railway ties ... | 1,305,206 No. | 961,723 |
| Wood for use in arts | 273,248 <i>koku</i> | 619,264 |
| Paper pulp ... | 1,119,441 " | 3,498,103 |
| Wood and charcoal... | — | 14,866,743 |
| Earth and stone ... | — | 1,208,035 |
| Miscellaneous ... | — | 2,463,507 |
| Total... .. | | 43,807,690 |

The principal articles manufactured from wood are machine-manufactured paper, phosphorus, axles, tannin, acetic acid, lime, etc. The paper is manufactured from the todomatsu and yezomatsu (silver fir), whose consumption was greatly increased by the effect of the recent great war. Phosphorus and axles are manufactured from the

aspen, doronoki, "shinanoki" (*Tilia cordata*) and todomatsu mainly in the localities of Kitami and Tokachi. Tannin is largely manufactured from trees in the locality of Tokachi.

The Output of Forestal Products

As to amount of production the principal output is lumber for architectural purposes, yezomatsu and todomatsu being first; and beadtrees, shinanoki "bakkoyanagi," etc. as materials for footwear; and birch, nara, aspen, ash, magnolia hypolenca, walnut, etc. as material for special industrial arts come next in order. At the outset, the exportation of these products was limited to China, but later forestal products were exported to Europe, America, Australia, and elsewhere and as a result of the recent war the way was opened to export lumber to East India and Australia. The output from Hokkaido for the year 1916 was as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Lumber exported abroad | ¥4,153,854 |
| Lumber shipped to the interior | 8,065,447 |

If we analyze the output to the interior, we find it as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Todomatsu (<i>Abies Mariesii</i>) ... | ¥1,770,000 being the |
| Aspen trees | 1,220,000 first, and |
| Sen-no-ki (bastard cedar) ... | 1,020,000 |
| Yezomatsu (<i>Picea ajanensis</i>) ... | 240,000 |
| Nara (<i>Quercus Glandulifera</i>)... | 500,000 |

Besides these, there are kashiwa (*Quercus Dentata*), ash trees, katsura (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*), etc.

The principal places of shipping are first Kobe ¥1,840,000; Hyogo ¥1,730,000, and Tokyo ¥1,050,000; Osaka ¥860,000; Nagoya ¥810,000, Yokohama ¥570,000 and besides these, Shimizu and Jinsen.

If we inspect the exportation during the year 1916, as to variety of trees, we

find nara (*Quercus glandulifera*), comes first, ¥1760,000, silver fir ¥600,000, sen-no-ki ¥570,000, Todomatsu ¥480,000, and Yachidamo (ash) ¥370,000. Besides these, there are katsura (bay), magnolia hypolenca, beech, white birch, etc.

The places of export are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Shanghai, China, first | ¥520,000; |
| Dalney | ¥560,000; Taku |
| London | 360,000; Hankow... .. |
| Sydney, Australia | ¥150,000; |
| Portland, North America | 140,000. |

The total amount exported during the year 1916 was ¥4,153,854.

Forestal Domains

The wooded lands of the island are mainly wild forests in natural state. All the luxuriant forests of the entire Island were committed to the aborigines (Ainu) for their unlimited use formerly. In the period of the Matsumae administration, regulations concerning forestry were first enacted and have been continued by the various governments until the present time. Though wooded lands were at first considered an obstacle to the exploitation of farm lands yet in the progress of colonization and the clearing of lands, the sphere of wooded lands was reduced in successive years; but now the direct and indirect benefits of wooded lands are recognized. The forestal administration in the Island is now fairly well established. The forest lands in the Island at present are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Crown forests... .. | 900,000 sq. cho. |
| National forests | 3,000,000 " " |
| Government and public forests | 500,000 " " |
| Private forests | 400,000 " " |

Of the three classes, the deciduous forests lead, evergreen and deciduous mixed come next and the pure evergreen forests last.

3.—GEOGRAPHY

Hokkaido is situated between 139°20 and 156°35 E. Long. and between 41°21 and 50°57 N. Lat. Its area is 6,155 sq. *ri*—main island 5,092 sq. *ri* and smaller islands 1,063 sq. *ri*.

The principal mountain ranges are (1) Kurile Isle volcanic belt; (2) Northeastern range; (3) Hidaka range. In addition smaller groups and chains are (4) the Mashike group; (5) the Shiribeshi group; (6) the Oshima range; and (7) the Sengen range.

(1) The Kurile Isle volcanic belt starts from Kamtchatka, runs down through the Kuriles to Pt. Shiretoko, and from thence through the northern part of Nemuro, Hokkaido, extending toward Mt. Togachi. From the Northeast mountain chains run north and south forming the boundary lines of the three provinces Nemuro, Kushiro and Togachi, and of two other provinces, Kitami and Ishikari. In these ranges, there are many high peaks, viz., Raushi, Sari, Atosanuburi, Oakan, Meakan, Ishikari, Stapukau-shuke, and Obutateshuke. The system also includes the Shiribeshi group and the Oshima range which are all of volcanic origin. Hence the geological formation of Hokkaido is volcanic rock with hot springs and sulphur beds in abundance.

(2) The northeastern mountain range.—This range runs along the boundary of Kitami and Teshio from Soya cape in the north toward the southeast and culminates in Mt. Ishikari.

(3) Hidaka mountain range.—This range starts from Erimozaki, the southern part, and runs toward Mt. Togachi where it is noted for the grandeur of its scenery; thence it extends northward, gradually runs down into the plains of Hidaka and

Ishikari and suddenly slopes toward Togachi plain in the East. The spot where these ranges meet is the highest point in the Island—Asahi peak, 7,108 feet above sea level.

(4) The Mashike group.—This group is in the northwest of Ishikari plain and the foothills run toward the southwest.

(5) The Shiribeshi group.—These mountains are volcanic and consist of Mts. Tarumaye, Uzu, Matoukarinuburi, etc. The last is a high peak over 6,100 feet above sea level, and its beautiful cone shape has made it well known as "Yezo Fuji." Southwest of the Shiribeshi mountains there are: (6) The Oshima range closely connected with the former and (7) the Sengen range. The high peaks belonging to the former are volcanoes, viz., Komagadake (peak), Eyama, etc. The greater part of the mountainous area in this Island is covered with luxuriant forests untouched by axe or saw through a thousand generations. Though it resembles the northern part of the Interior, yet we find some exceptions, as mixed forests of todomatsu (*Abies sachalinensis*) and yezomatsu (silver fir) growing above the deciduous trees such as it is impossible to discover in the northeastern provinces of Japan proper. On the high plateaus (1,000–2,000 ft.) are pure frigid-zone forests, and from three to four thousand feet high we find creeping pine trees. Except these, there are very few varieties of deciduous trees in the Island. In the northeastern provinces of Japan proper, there are 140 species but we could find only one-half this number in Hokkaido. It is said that this is partly because of the cold climate

and partly because of the barrier formed by Tsugaru strait.

The distribution of animals also differs from that of Japan proper, Tsugaru strait being the boundary. Of those living in Hokkaido only, the grizzly bear is the most remarkable. The number of cases of injury to man and beast from wild animals has greatly diminished of late years owing to the progress made in clearing the wilderness. Among these wild animals are Yezo sables (*martens*) wolves and deer, and Yezo weasels, *Torafunezumi* (*Tramias striatus*) among rodents; but monkeys, wild dogs, antelopes and wild hogs have never been seen in the Island. In the north Shiribeshi province and Soya strait form a distinct boundary line and this also affects the distribution of animal life.

The principal rivers and streams are the Ishikari, Teshio, and Togachi rivers which rise in the mountainous regions of the central part of the Island. The Ishikari river flows down from Mt. Ishikari and then unites with the two rivers Chubetsu and Miei, passes down along the cliff of the Hatsukotan, runs out to Ishikari plain, again unites with several rivers, the Uryu, Sorachiru, Tokutomi, Horonai, Ebetsu, Toyohira, and Tobetsu, then meanders toward the west and flows into the sea beyond Ishikari town. Its length is 92 *ri*—the longest in the Island. The area of its water courses is in reality 950 sq. *ri*. Of streams, those extending over 25 miles number 35. The lower parts of the river courses run slowly making them suitable for navigation. The fertile plains along these water courses are very extensive.

Ishikari plain situated at about the center of this river course comes next in

extent to the Kwantō of Japan proper. The land is fitted for raising rice, wheat, beans, hemp, etc. The plain located on the upper part of the water course is the Kamikawa plain where the largest quantity and the best rice in the Island is raised. Teshio river rises in Mt. Teshio and runs down in a northwesterly direction to the sea. At its mouth stands Teshio city. The land along its upper course is rich and suited for cultivation, but the land along its lower course is low and requires considerable labor to fit it for use; the length of this river is over 77 *ri*. Togachi river rises in Mt. Togachi; its length is 49 *ri* and the area covered by its water course is about 593 sq. *ri*, which makes Togachi plain a rival of Ishikari. The product of Togachi, the soy bean, is widely noted. Though the soil cannot compete in richness with that of Ishikari plain, yet it is suitable for livestock raising. Besides these rivers, the Kushiro, Tokoro, Shiribetsu, Yubetsu, etc., run in various directions, the localities along their water courses form fertile land, and in their waters salmon and trout are found in abundance. They are also convenient waterways for floating logs and lumber to the sections below.

Lakes and Marshes

These are mostly either of volcanic origin or on the seacoasts, such as lakes Kutcharo, Mashu, and Akan in the volcanic range of the Kurile Island belt, lakes Shikotsu and Toya in the Shiribeshi mountains; and Onuma and Sennanuma of the Oshima mountains, all of volcanic origin; while Lakes Sarukan, Suntori, and Abashiri of Kitami province are of the seashore class, also Lakes Furen and Hikoneto of Nemuro province and Akkeshi of Ku-

shiro and the lakes and marshes on the Togachi seacoast.

Harbors

The coast line of Hokkaido extends over 1,350 *ri*, and if we except the adjacent islands, the coast line is only 664 *ri*. Since there are very few indentations or curved lines, the coast is sadly deficient in good harbors. Moreover, the coast is exposed to hard winds and high waves, and there is danger especially from floating ice and thick fogs. Difficulties in navigation and anchoring are not small. The principal harbors are three, Hakodate, Muroran, and Kushiro on the Pacific coast, and two, Otaru and Rumoye, on the west coast facing the sea of Japan. On the northeast, there are only three ports—Wakanai, Abashiri and Nemuro—in the several hundred *ri* of that coast, but there is danger of floating ice in the winter season, and in the summer there is also danger of thick fog.

Geological Formation

The soil of the Island consists of archaic igneous rock, volcanic rock, palaeozoic rock, mesozoic, tertiary and quaternary strata. The most extensive areas are of the tertiary formation and volcanic rock, and the quaternary comes next.

Archaic igneous rock is mainly granite rock which forms the central axis of the Hidaka mountain range, while a number of small rugged peaks in the southeast and southwest are composed of said rock.

Volcanic rocks mainly consist of pyroxene and andesite, which form the marrow of the Kurile Isle mountain belt and the Oshima range. This is used as material for building and for the industrial arts to a small extent; there are also stores of sulphur and various other minerals in the mountains.

As to the tertiary stratum, it forms a

large part of the northwestern and one-half of the east coast—the northeastern part—while the southern parts of the coast except the Hidaka mountain range and a part of the Kurile mountain range, are all composed of the tertiary formation; also in the southwest of the eastern section, except Mt. Hidaka all belong to the tertiary.

In the west, it covers an extensive area where a large quantity of the useful minerals, as coal and petroleum, and lignite or brown coal, are produced.

The quaternary stratum is found in the plains, especially along the river courses. Its most extensive area is in the central depressed parts of the Island.

Sea Currents

In the seas washing the shores of Hokkaido there are both cold and warm currents. The former comes from the northeast and divides into two, one of which unites with the warm current flowing eastward and the other changes into an undercurrent and becomes the Karafuto current flowing southward. The latter after passing Tsushima strait turns toward the west, passes Soya strait, and thence washes the coast of Kitami province. The current running northward on the west side of the Kuriles divides also,—one stream enters Tsugaru strait and again runs eastward and unites with the cold current.

Meteorological Description

The west coast is comparatively warm, being modified by the Tsushima warm current, but the east coast, washed by the cold current from the north, has a comparatively low temperature. The coastal regions show slight changes between the seasons and between day and night, but in the Interior of the Island there are great variations of temperature between

summer and winter, especially such sections as Kamikawa. We show below charts giving maximum and minimum temperature in different localities, and also average temperature in January and August for successive years, according to different observatories.

TEMPERATURE RECORD—CENTIGRADE

| Observatory | January | | August | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. |
| Hakodate | 0.5 | — 7.6 | 24.9 | 17.2 |
| Suttsu | — 0.9 | — 5.9 | 24.0 | 18.0 |
| Sapporo | — 2.0 | — 12.0 | 25.7 | 15.7 |
| Kamikawa | — 4.5 | — 16.9 | 26.1 | 14.9 |
| Togachi | — 2.6 | — 20.1 | 24.9 | 14.9 |
| Erimo (Hidaka) ... | — 0.6 | — 5.4 | 20.1 | 15.9 |
| Kushiro | — 1.8 | — 13.2 | 20.1 | 13.9 |
| Nemuro | — 2.3 | — 9.0 | 20.4 | 13.7 |
| Abashiri | — 3.1 | — 11.1 | 22.6 | 15.3 |
| Sana | — 2.7 | — 9.4 | 19.3 | 10.3 |

(—) denotes below the freezing point.

As to the prevailing winds, in the winter this is the northwest, and in the summer the southeast. The velocity is low in the interior and high on the coast. The winds are usually high in winter and spring and soft in the summer and autumn. As a general rule the annual average humidity runs from 76° to 86°. Everywhere humidity is low in spring and autumn and high in summer, especially on the east coast, where heavy fogs often roll in from the sea. The annual total rainfall varies, from the 738 millimeters of the Abashiri observatory to the 1,158 mm. of Hakodate. In September the precipitation is unusually great throughout the Island. The snowfall is abundant on the west coast, in Kufuchan, etc., where it lies 7 or 8 ft. deep. In various directions from the Mashike mountains it is often 5 ft. deep, while on the east coast the fall is comparatively light. Frost is common in the interior from the first of September or October, but on the sea coast it does not come until later, about the latter part of November. Frost goes away the latter

part of April or May, but sometimes lasts into June.

Population

The beginning of immigration was over 700 years ago, but as the early explorers were often attacked by savages, settlement was very slow. Only one corner was habitable for some time. When Lord Matsumaye took charge his influence was felt everywhere, as he established barriers, examined all who passed, Japanese as well as the aborigines, and divided up the land into sections. In the Kansei era (1789—1800) and after, the Shogunate Government decided to adopt a new policy. They treated the aborigines sympathetically and encouraged Japanese immigration to Hokkaido; also tried to facilitate means of transportation, and to develop the resources of the Island. But the time not being yet ripe for such an enlightened policy, no great success was attained. Since the Department of Colonization took charge, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of settlers coming to Hokkaido as shown in the table below :

| Date | Japanese | Aborigines | Total |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1869 | 58,467 | ? | ? |
| 1887 | 328,686 | 16,962 | 345,648 |
| 1907 | 1,390,079 | 17,715 | 1,407,794 |
| 1918 | 2,167,356 | 17,619 | 2,184,975 |

Thus the population has increased to over two millions, perhaps in reality three millions, and is 87 times that of 1869. The cause for this increase is chiefly excess of births over deaths and influx of settlers year after year.

The foundation for the expansion of industrial enterprises has gradually been strengthened and as there is ample room for the increase of population, the prospect is bright.

Through inadequate living conditions

[illegible]

• $\mathcal{L} = \{ \text{L} \}$
• $\mathcal{L}^+ = \{ \text{L}^+ \}$


$$|f_n - f_m| \leq C_0 \|x\|^{\alpha} |t_n - t_m|^{\beta}, \quad \forall x \in X.$$



1. L. L. Island, Port of L.
 2. Rock formation, Port of L.
 3. Rock formation, Port of L.

and lack of sanitary care, the Ainu natives tended to decrease but in recent years their condition is much improved and there is a tendency to increase, as births are 3.1 to every 100 population and deaths only 3 to every 100.

CENSUS FOR SUCCESSIVE YEARS OF AINU
ABORIGINES (Hokkaido Ainu and
Kurile Ainu)

| Date | Households | Population | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1914 | 4,505 | 18,347 | { Male 8,890
Female 9,457 |
| 1915 | 4,465 | 18,670 | { Male 9,044
Female 9,626 |
| 1916 | 4,427 | 18,674 | { Male 9,019
Female 9,655 |
| 1917 | 4,459 | 18,480 | { Male 8,923
Female 9,557 |
| 1918 | 4,686 | 17,619 | { Male 8,500
Female 9,119 |

Landholdings

The area of the whole Island is 6,155 sq. *ri*, i.e. 9,570,000 sq. *cho*. Even if the land included in roads, rivers, marshes, ditches, etc. be excepted, the remainder is over 8,600,000 sq. *cho*, and again may be divided into Imperial estates, Government land, national forest land, national uncultivated land, property owned by public organizations and private land. As to the Imperial estates, in

December, 1883 the Niikappu pasture was placed under the supervision of the Imperial Estate Bureau. This was the first, but since then, a number of forest lands have been included in the Imperial estates which, in 1916, became approximately 684,883 sq. *cho*; the government land for the use of the cabinet and various departments covers 224,367 sq. *cho*. The property owned by public organizations covers 567,724 sq. *cho*; and the private land covers over 1,490,000 sq. *cho*. By the exploitation of the national uncultivated land, cultivated land is increasing year by year, and now covers over 730,000 sq. *cho*, pasture lands over 310,000 sq. *cho*, and forestal lands and plains over 420,000 sq. *cho*. House lots cover over 6,300 sq. *cho*. and miscellaneous 9,600 sq. *cho* or more.

As to leasing rights and disposal of the national uncultivated land, transactions year by year are successfully carried out and since this is thus becoming private land the increase in such will be still more notable in the future.

4.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Even when the Shogunate government was in control subsidized boats were navigating the Hokkaido coast on a regular schedule of trips, while considerable effort was made to construct roads and improve the facilities for transportation and communication. Again, at a later period, the Department of Colonization provided its own boats, or chartered foreign vessels, provided lights and light-

houses at dangerous points on the coast, or floated light-bearing boats along the shore, and thus facilitated traffic on both land and sea. They assisted financially also by granting subsidies for the construction of roads, ferries, post and telegraph stations, etc.

The Hokkaido prefectural government did its best to complete these beginnings. In 1896 regulations concerning railways

were promulgated, and in 1901 the "ten-year project," as it was called, was launched. In 1910, this was enlarged and known as "the fifteen-year project" to promote the welfare of Hokkaido by providing roads, railways, posts, telegraphs, and the like. Marine routes have been improved and harbors constructed in consequence, and communication organs have been adjusted between land and sea. At the present writing railways, official and private, have been extended for one thousand miles, while the public highways reach over 5,900 miles and the main routes are extended to the Kurile Islands.

Railways

In 1888 the Department of Colonization constructed railways between Temiya, Sapporo, and Horonai first, and later worked at other lines, until there are now, besides the main line from Hakodate to Kushiro *via* Otaru, Sapporo, Asahigawa and Obihiro, branch lines extending to Iwanai, Muroran, Rumoye, Abashiri, and Atsukeshi. They also connect with the coal mines at Yubari, Manji, Ikushunbetsu, Utashinai, besides Kamiiso, Shimoyubetsu and Nakatonbetsu. In addition there are various projected lines and some actually under construction, as to Soya, Teshio, Nemuro, Nayoro, Higashikutchan, etc.

Light Railways

A light railway was first constructed in 1913 between Tomakomai and Saruta extending over 15 miles and now there are six supplementary tracks, and as localities develop, these will be increased.

Public Highways

Though some effort was made to improve these by the different administrative bodies, from early days, yet up to 1885 they extended only

294 *ri*. In 1886 a marked change took place, and by the end of 1916 the roads had been extended to 5,943 *ri*. True these lead to all the principal places in the Island, yet in the wide plain near the center, many necessary roads are still to be found only on paper. The main thoroughfares are from Hakodate to Sapporo and from Muroran to Asahigawa. There are over 36 lines of prefectural road extending over a thousand *ri*. National and prefectural roads together make about 1,200 *ri*.

Postal Stations

Accompanying highway construction post stations are built in remote parts, with horses and carts provided for travelers and their luggage, as where there are extensive tracts of land without rail communication, such stations are indispensable. Even under the Shogunate, some such provision was made, while since the Department of Colonization took control the old routes have been supplemented by main and branch stations, posts, inns, etc. Though changes in name occur, the work goes on and is constantly being brought up to date. There are at present 254 post stations.

Perry Boats

The number maintained at present is 178 national and 39 local and 178 privately supported.

Rivers and Streams

There are rivers in Hokkaido with deep waters and slow currents which are important channels of communication but these have been sadly neglected. In 1889 investigations were made and improvements included in "the ten-year project." Upon the extension of this plan to fifteen years a still greater advance was suggested and later carried

out, especially in the appointment of supervisors for the work of river improvement. Strict regulations have been enacted, the rivers have been dredged and a plan has been undertaken to preserve the banks from destruction. This is being tried, especially on the Ishikari river, in order to avoid damage along the great extent of its course.

Hydroelectricity and its Use

The first undertaking of hydroelectric work in this Island was in 1905. Afterward the Department of Communication temporarily established a Bureau to investigate hydraulic power for the generation of electricity, and investigated the water power in various rivers. Since then, the number of such enterprises has rapidly increased. In not only Sapporo, Hakodate, Otaru, and Asahigawa, but also in the other principal cities and towns, electric lights mainly depend on hydroelectricity, as also the motor power used in paper mills, planing mills, and other such factories. The applications for this form of water power are more than 30 with a horse power of 500,000, and a capital estimated at over 15 million and there are still more applications now being filed.

Harbors

With the increase of productive power, all sorts of boats are arriving and departing in great numbers and thus the construction of harbors is the burning need of the hour. Hence the authorities made early investigations of almost all the important harbors in the Island and carefully considered the main issues as to the exploitation of the Island. The very important harbors are at six ports, viz., Hakodate, Muroran, Kushiro, Abashiri, Rumoe and Otaru. Those now under construction are five,

viz., Otaru, Kushiro, Rumoe, Hakodate and Muroran, and two others are to follow.

Navigation

In tracing up the early history, we find there were old Japanese-style junks navigating along this coast in olden times; and since the Colonization Department initiated the navigation of official ships, steamships and European-style vessels have gradually increased in number. There is no season when boats are not running and if we enumerate the leading lines subsidized by the Government these are as follows:

The Hokkaido boats come first and next those on the free sea routes calling at the various ports on the Hokkaido coast. There are boats making round trips from Japan proper to the different ports in Hokkaido, viz., the Eastern line and the Western line. The Japan proper connecting line, and the Saghalien line and also those despatching from the Island to foreign marine routes are along the coast of the sea of Japan and North and South China routes; and there are not a small number of these ships going *via* Yokohama and Kobe to various foreign countries.

The marine route along the coast of the Island was first subsidized in 1879 by the Mitsubishi Steamship Corporation as the route between Hakodate and Aomori, and after various adjustments we now have the existing routes.

Communication

The postal system was established in 1871 and the telegraph was first established in 1875 and year by year the work is being extended and now there is no place where postal and telegraphic communication is unattainable; and as to the telephone system, ex-

change offices were established in 1900 at Hakodate, Otaru and Sapporo and extended gradually to various other places and now the principal cities and towns are enjoying the facilities of the

same. In 1918 the figures gave 483 post-offices and 9,653 telephone subscribers. There are numerous post stations as well as post exchanges and places where mail is delivered.

5.—MINING

The beginnings of this industry were in the alluvial mining of the Matsumae section. When the Department of Colonization controlled affairs, they employed an American scientific expert to investigate the geological formation and mineral resources of the Island and then began the improvement of mines, starting with the coal mine at Horonai. This action stimulated the fever for private enterprises and soon the Government plants were taken over by the Hokkaido Coal Mine and Railway Company, which began to grow in power and influence. The minerals were fairly abundant and good progress was being made but on account of the recent war this progress has been much accelerated, as the demand for exports became greater.

In 1910, the Geological Research Station attached to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce undertook to investigate the mineral resources, which action tended to the improvement of the industry still further. At the end of 1918 the number of improved mines in operation was 328 with an area of 221,231,173 *tsubo* (6 feet sq.) and the number of experimental mine lots was 2,655. Of these alluvial mines there are 260 with an area of 8,684,219 *tsubo* and the extension of rivers is 217 *ri*, 8 *cho*, 7 *ken*; again, the number of iron sand mining lots is 34, with an area of 2,919,436

tsubo, while the extent of rivers involved is 20 *ri*, 35 *cho*, 24 *ken*.

The amount of the mineral products for successive years is as follows:

| Date | Amount |
|------------|-------------|
| 1914... .. | ¥11,633,546 |
| 1915... .. | 10,572,960 |
| 1916... .. | 17,668,612 |
| 1917... .. | 26,671,407 |
| 1918... .. | 53,646,871 |

The principal minerals and amount of output for the year 1918 are shown below.

| Minerals | Amount | Value |
|------------------|------------|-------------|
| Coal | 4,135,560* | ¥47,486,564 |
| Sulphur | 55,123* | 1,554,000 |
| Copper | 2,152,030† | 6,779 |
| Gold | 18,942‡ | 88,866 |
| Silver... .. | 616,468‡ | 135,679 |
| Petroleum... .. | 7,572§ | 128,909 |
| Manganese | 2,218,969\|\| | 286,181 |
| Iron | — | 1,230,578 |

* Ton. † Kin. ‡ Momme. § Koku. || Kan.

The number of coal mines in operation in 1918 numbered 202 with an area of 173,106,875 *tsubo*. Of these, Yubari and Sorachi coal is now shipped to various cities of the interior and also exported to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Hawaii, Russian Asia, etc. After the great war broke out, the coal of Hokkaido was exported to Hawaii and the South Sea Islands which were formerly within the sphere of Australian influence.

The number of sulphur mines is 44 with an area of 14,047,102 *tsubo*, Oshima and Shiribeshi being the principal places of production of the same. Owing to the war, the supply of sulphur from Italy was cut off and so the output of the

Island was exported to America, Canada and Australia which had formerly used Italian sulphur.

The copper is mainly produced in Shiribeshi and Iburi and most of the output is shipped to Osaka and Tokyo; gold and silver are mainly produced in these two provinces and the output shipped to the interior. Petroleum is mainly produced in Iburi, Hidaka,

Oshima, and Kitami provinces. The output is not large at present but oil has a very hopeful future. Manganese is produced in Shiribeshi province and Alluvial and sand platinum are mined in Kitami, Ishikari, Iburi, Togachi, and elsewhere, while iron sand is found everywhere, the western coast of Funka Bay, Iburi, being the principal place.

6.—INDUSTRIES

The natural resources of Hokkaido are remarkable and as it is called the northern treasure house, the future of industries in the Island ought to be a bright one. There are 1,350 *ri* of coast-line along which marine products abound, and three million *cho* of largely arable land. One *ri* equals $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and one sq. *cho* equals 2.45 acres. In addition the natural growth of timber is very rich and the underground minerals also. Hence if these are more thoroughly exploited, the productive power of the Island will increase tremendously. At present the main industries are (1) agriculture, (2) fisheries, (3) mining, and (4) manufacturing.

Though there are variations in the advance of these four, yet in general the progress is remarkable.

The annual amount received from industries during recent years is shown below:

| | Date | Amount |
|------|--------|--------------|
| 1909 | | ¥ 67,445,688 |
| 1910 | | 92,496,579 |
| 1911 | | 108,750,084 |
| 1912 | | 129,108,320 |
| 1913 | | 122,648,068 |
| 1914 | | 141,413,388 |
| 1915 | | 150,555,159 |
| 1916 | | 227,698,067 |
| 1917 | | 324,186,847 |
| 1918 | | 456,435,747 |

In contrast we give below figures during the Meiji era.

| | Date | Amount |
|------|--------|------------|
| 1870 | | ¥ 399,244 |
| 1872 | | 1,893,656 |
| 1877 | | 3,275,245 |
| 1882 | | 7,905,435 |
| 1887 | | 7,026,889 |
| 1892 | | 12,211,308 |

Agriculture

This heads the list, with over a million *yen* realized in the last year from this source alone. The area of cultivated lands is now 700,000 sq. *cho*, as against 800 in the first year of Meiji (1868). This shows the remarkable advance made in two score and ten years. But of the 1,450,000 sq. *cho* of land known to be arable, about 750,000 sq. *cho* is as yet untouched, and the projected area is only 14.1% of all the arable land. So there is ample space for more settlers and room for future development.

The land is fertile and well suited for raising grain, fruit, and vegetables. Ten years ago but little rice was raised but now drainage and irrigation are common and over 60,000 sq. *cho* is devoted to paddy fields with a yield of 860,000 *koku* (1 *koku*=4.96 bu.) The land is also adapted to sericulture, as the hills are covered with mulberry trees growing wild and silkworm disease, is almost

wholly absent. The mulberry leaves are better than those of the Interior. Since the time of the Shogunate subsidies have been granted to assist the silkworm industry and various plans are being formed.

Stock-raising

This industry has made great advance in recent years, because the natural grazing lands supply rich pasturage for cattle and horses. Since 1868, the cattle have increased 55 fold and horses 20 fold. In 1894 live stock was estimated as worth ¥23,000. In 1917 it had become worth ¥3,750,000 or 160 fold increase. Thus we may readily predict the future advance in this regard. In recent years sheep-raising and the wool industry have attracted the attention of both officials and private parties, as also the opportunity this offers for fertilizer for agriculturists. We shall now show in more detail the progress of agricultural enterprises in the Island by the figures below.

| Date | Receipts from
Agriculture | Receipts from
Livestock |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1870 | ¥ 473 | — |
| 1897 | 7,410,043 | ¥ 112,710 |
| 1912 | 53,458,101 | 1,481,182 |
| 1918 | 148,896,544 | 6,636,449 |

Cultivated Land

In 1869, when the Colonization Department was established, farming was undertaken in Oshima province and other sections and the cultivated land was then only 815 sq. *cho*. In 1886, when the Prefectural Government was established it reached 30,029 sq. *cho*. Since then, it has shown very striking progress. In 1917, it reached over 700,000 sq. *cho*; and the soil is rich and fertile. Especially the lands along both sides of the Ishikari river were well cultivated. The area of paddy field projected for the future

extends about 300,000 sq. *cho*, and the land to be utilized as fields is in reality 1,150,000 sq. *cho*, and the area of already cultivated land is as follows:

CULTIVATED LAND

| Date | Paddy fields | Ranches |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1869 | 332. <i>cho</i> 3 | 482. <i>cho</i> 9 |
| 1897 | 6,023. " 2 | 136,683. " 0 |
| 1912 | 49,352. " 4 | 568,257. " 7 |
| 1918 | 67,401. " 6 | 664,143. " 6 |

The number of farmers' households has gradually increased.

| Date | Farm households |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1897 | 54,328 |
| 1912 | 160,344 |
| 1918 | 185,333 |

Principal Agricultural Products

The principal agricultural products in the Island are rice, wheat, and other grains, red beans, soy beans, green peas, rape seed, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, potatoes, maize, cole seeds, hemp, mint, onions, hay, duckweed, nuts, pears, grapes, cherries, prunes, plums, gooseberries, suguri (*Ribes grossularioides*), strawberries, etc. According to the latest investigation, the area covered by paddy fields was over 60,000 sq. *cho*, whose total production amounted to over 110,000,000 *yen*. Rice culture was experimented with in various places. The certainty of harvest is now generally recognized. Ishikari province is best suited to this crop and it is an inspiring sight to see the plains covered with one vast rice field. No other province can parallel this feature. All varieties of wheat grow well in Hokkaido. A part of the crop is shipped away and the rest consumed in the Island. Barley is used partially for beer brewing. Wheat is manufactured to a great extent into flour. Rye is the staple food. The production of oats has increased greatly since the Government began to purchase oats for horse feed and munitions. Red

beans and soy beans are shipped to other prefectures in Japan, and also green pease and rape seed. The latter two are sent abroad in considerable quantities, and form one of the chief exports. Sorghum, maize and buckwheat are used for food, cole and flaxseed is sent out to be used in manufacturing oil; potatoes are used for food and also for making starch which is sent abroad. Flax is grown for linen manufacture, and hay is produced for army use as well as home consumption. Mint is a specialty of Kitami and Teshio provinces. Its manufactured products are sent abroad and the demand for these is steadily increasing. If 300,000 sq. *cho* could be utilized as paddy fields and 1,150,000 for ranches in the near future, a population of 4,500,000 persons could easily be supported.

Sericulture

It has been known for 150 years that mulberry trees grew wild on Hokkaido's hills and mountains and the authorities early attempted to encourage this industry as a secondary occupation for the farming class. There have been ups and downs and the business is even yet only in the experimental stage, but it is believed that the prospect for the future is bright. With climate and topography favorable, we ought to raise 100,000 cocoons at least. The scarcity of hands is one cause for the slow progress made hitherto, and also the inadequate supply of mulberry leaves. The figures for 1917 are about as follows: Amount of cocoons, 6,500 *koku*; value of silk thread and floss silk, ¥150,000; area covered by mulberry trees, 3,800 sq. *cho*.

Grazing

The climate is very well suited to stock raising. In the period of the Shogunate Government the authorities already estab-

lished pastures at Abuta, Uzu, and Urakawa; and again in the time of the Colonization Department, the authorities officially established a number of pastures in important places, in plants and management of stock closely imitating models of Europe and America, and the Hokkaido Prefectural Government too endeavored to encourage this industry and thus the entrepreneurs of said industry gradually increased. The establishments of pastures managed by the Imperial Household or by the government is now 16, with private pastures 903, whose area is over 281,000 sq. *cho*. Total area of both is over 177,000 sq. *cho*.

Stock-breeding

Horses and cattle lead, in numbers, with sheep coming next. Horses were imported from abroad, even from olden times, but are prone to deteriorate from imperfect care. Efforts are now being made to import the best breeds and raise the grade of stock. We have now 6,000 head of foreign bred stallions, and improvement is very noticeable. As to cattle, cows and oxen are raised in limited numbers, and when the breed deteriorates, importation of fresh blood from abroad is resorted to, to improve the quality and increase the number. The majority of Hokkaido stock is now of foreign or mixed breed, with very little pure native stock to be seen. Great progress has been made on account of the fine natural advantages, but improvement, especially in management, is still a pressing need, in order to supply horses for the army, domestic animals for farmers, milk and meat and wool for food and clothing and export, and to utilize the land.

Agricultural Experimentation

The government of Hokkaido has established two experiment stations—one

supported from the Imperial treasury and the other from local sources—to carry on experiments and present the results to those interested. The Headquarters for general experimentation is at Sapporo, while branches are set up in four other places, viz., Oshima, Kamikawa, Togachi and Kitami. Each locality makes experiments along the line of its own specialties. In addition, the national funds support experimentation in peat land cultivation as well as land covered with volcanic débris; moreover leading farmers in undeveloped sections have been encouraged to make experiments in various lines. These experiment stations carry on farm work, as sowing the seed, drilling, fertilizing, and maturing the crop, at seven different places, viz., Hiyama,

Sedana, Iburi, Teshio, Nayori, Kushiro, and Nemuro, and the workers personally instruct farmers as to the results.

Precautions against Disease in Sericulture

Such are based upon the Regulations governing the Raw Silk Industry now in force. They are carried out by the Board of Supervision of Sericulture of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government, and also at Sorachi, Kamikawa, and Mori. Supervision extends to the making of egg cards, cold storage, care of worms, and methods of guarding against disease.

Stock-Breeding Station

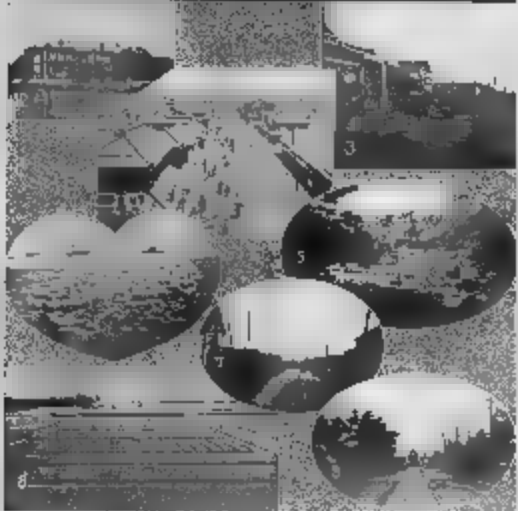
Such have been maintained for some time in order to produce superior breeds of cattle and hogs, etc., which are sometimes disposed of to private parties, or loaned as sires.

7.—MARINE INDUSTRIES

As Hokkaido is an island with an extensive seacoast, it will be readily understood that various kinds of fish and marine plants grow in the waters which wash her shores, and the favorable sea currents cause them to grow so luxuriantly that the region is noted for its marine products. This industry was, indeed, the first to be developed, and was in the early years the most valuable of all; later it was outdistanced by other industries, but in recent years is making equal progress with the rest; the traffic in tunny, yellowtail, shark and bonito is especially flourishing. Open-sea fishing is doing well nowadays, while fresh-water fish are found in abundance in the rivers, streams, lakes and swamps which abound in the Island. The enlightened measures adopted by the government to promote the industry, such as the search for new

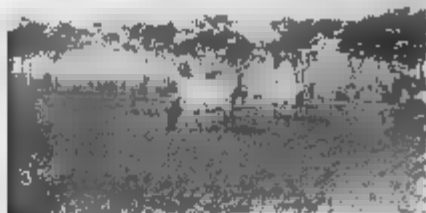
fishing grounds, the improvement of fishing tackle and accessories, and new methods of preserving the harvest have encouraged optimistic forecasts as to the future. The resources of the Kurile Islands, too, have been investigated and a new steamship line established, all of which helps to improve the outlook. The tables below give interesting data for five consecutive years.

| | | | | | STATIONS | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|-------------|
| Date | | | | | Fishing stations | Men engaged |
| 1914 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46,366 | 269,209 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,423 | 135,615 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49,559 | 141,834 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,248 | 40,994 |
| 1918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51,011 | 141,07 |
| | | | | | BOATS | |
| Date | | | | | Fishing Boats | Motor Boats |
| 1914 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61,160 | 61,188 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60,141 | 60,218 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60,583 | 60,672 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60,851 | 60,954 |
| 1918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61,329 | 61,477 |



1. The pond in the park. 2. The pond in the park. 3. The pond in the park. 4. The pond in the park. 5. The pond in the park. 6. The pond in the park. 7. The pond in the park. 8. The pond in the park.

Streeklucht, Holland


$$\begin{aligned} 1. & \text{ If } \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle, \text{ then } \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} \rangle. \\ 2. & \text{ If } \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle, \text{ then } \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle. \\ 3. & \text{ If } \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle, \text{ then } \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

NETS

| Date | Drag nets | Fyke nets | Spread nets | Seines | Miscellaneous |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| 1914 | 9,063 | 333,164 | 216 | 2,696 | 17,248 |
| 1915 | 8,695 | 334,729 | 204 | 2,328 | 16,329 |
| 1916 | 8,329 | 336,257 | 169 | 1,945 | 16,150 |
| 1917 | 8,486 | 349,828 | 180 | 2,243 | 15,480 |
| 1918 | 8,447 | 364,046 | 192 | 2,215 | 15,096 |

VALUE OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS

| Date | Fish harvest | Deep-sea fishing | Aquatic manufactures | Total |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1914 | ¥18,187,694 | ¥ 4,500 | ¥18,452,189 | ¥36,644,383 |
| 1915 | 16,802,467 | 33,178 | 15,838,475 | 32,675,120 |
| 1916 | 22,728,007 | 56,276 | 24,463,270 | 47,247,553 |
| 1917 | 21,985,024 | 173,076 | 26,227,436 | 48,385,536 |
| 1918 | 30,057,921 | 64,738 | 32,990,785 | 63,113,444 |

The principal aquatic products are herring, salmon, salmon-trout, sardines, codfish, cuttlefish, solefish, sea sugs, scallops, and laminaria, or kelp. Herrings are caught everywhere along the littoral, but the principal regions are Shiribeshi, Ishikari and Teshio which together contribute almost one-half of the entire aquatic production.

The fishing season extends from the latter part of March to the first part of May. Fish may be caught by dragnets when coming toward shore to lay their eggs. Of the sea products 28% is utilized as food and the remainder as fertilizer. Formerly canned and smoke-dried exports were sent abroad in considerable quantities but now most of this is consumed in the Interior of Japan.

Cod

Deep-sea fishing has been gradually developed, the two principal grounds being the vicinity of Riishiri and Reibun, two islands of Soya province, and the sea about the Kurile Islands near Nemuro. But other vicinities furnish the same also, the season extending from November to May. The cod fishers commonly use the so-called "Kawasaki boat" with a crew of seven, using a rope net or "nobenawa" in the coast regions. The production from cod alone is over

¥1,300,000. The fish, fresh, stale, or slightly salted, is shipped out as "fresh cod" and the rest is dried (*bodara*). This is the major part of the catch. The greater part of the product, both dried and "split," is sent to China, but some is shipped to the Interior.

Dried Cuttlefish

Cuttlefish or squid is found chiefly on the Oshima and Shiribeshi coasts. The value last year was ¥3,500,000. It is largely used as dried cuttlefish, or *surume*. Of this 70% is exported to China as second-grade *surume*.

Seaweed

On almost every coast kelp or laminaria japonica is found, but a superior quality is produced in the regions of Nemuro, Kushiro, Hidaka, Oshima, and Riishiri, and this is shipped to the Interior. Nemuro and Kushiro produce the best grade, which is largely exported to China.

Sea Cucumber or Sea Slug

This is found everywhere on the coast, but mainly in Nemuro and Teshio. The "8-foot dragnet" is used. This fish is called *namako* or trepang when fresh, and *iriko* when dried. It is largely exported to China.

Scallops

The ligament from this mollusk is

esteemed a great delicacy, and is largely exported to China. Scallops are found in Nemuro, Kitami and Ishikari.

Salmon

The principal fishing grounds are Ishikari, Kitami, Nemuro, and Chishima (Kuriles). The season is from November to the end of December, but regulations are being enforced to protect the industry, by alternating in the occupation of grounds and respecting the breeding season. Dragnets are used and the catch is received in refrigerator boats, and wrapped in straw matting or slightly salted. It is shipped south and is much prized by the people of Japan.

Salmon-trout

The amount of production has become greatly reduced and the fishing grounds are limited. The principal localities for salmon-trout are Nemuro, Ato, and Etoro (Kuriles or Chishima). The fish is shipped to the Interior, either stale or slightly salted, and some portions are canned.

Turbot (sole fish)

This is found mainly along the coasts of Shiribeshi, Teshio, and Hidaka. The fishing season is from November to May. In the winter the fish is shipped raw to Tokyo, and in summer used as fertilizer. It is also found on the southern coasts of Kushiro and Ihuri.

Tunny and Yellowtail

The catch is mostly from the south littoral, where warm and cold currents meet.

Crab

The season is between March and June.

The localities are Riishiri, Soya, Nemuro and Ato-Etoro. The net used is a fyke net.

"Taraba" Crab

The whole catch is canned and exported to England and America. In a year about 50,000 cases are sent out, each case containing 48 one-pound cans.

Salmon and trout propagation is being undertaken by the government as the catch has diminished seriously in recent years. Fishing in rivers is also prohibited, except where incubation is practiced and the young fish released. From the stations for incubation maintained by the authorities at Chitose, Ihuri, Nishibetsu, and Kushiro, 6,000 fish are set free in the rivers in a year. From the 30 private establishments for incubating fish eggs nearly 100 million fish are raised, and the proposal is now made to double this number every year. In 1919 both public and private stations produced 160 million young salmon. The production of trout from one public and three private incubation plants was 14 million; a red-trout station produced 3 million, and an official station set free over 700,000 *himemasu* or "maiden trout" into Shikotsu lake.

There is an experiment station in Shiribeshi, near Otaru, and branches at Muroran, Kushiro, Nemuro, Soya, Chitose, and Nishibetsu. The two latter are mainly devoted to the artificial production of salmon and trout, while the others are devoted to general experimentation, instruction and encouragement.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL AQUATIC PRODUCTS

| Product | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Herring | ¥ 9,983,840 | ¥ 7,343,030 | ¥ 8,201,891 | ¥ 6,592,936 | ¥ 9,991,854 |
| Salmon | 834,601 | 1,055,696 | 255,892 | 1,425,765 | 2,749,092 |
| Trout | 328,437 | 550,023 | 484,718 | 1,230,234 | 1,104,044 |
| Cod | 650,628 | 629,611 | 778,337 | 933,270 | 1,156,501 |
| | — | 7,836 | 9,696 | 103,265 | 17,797 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sardines | 337,329 | 844,542 | 1,029,318 | 1,672,076 | 1,379,209 |
| Turbot or sole fish | 486,926 | 713,626 | 900,896 | 1,182,031 | 1,450,374 |
| ... .. | 119,266 | 146,122 | 180,029 | 212,856 | 487,524 |
| Tunny... .. { | 44,046 | 64,855 | 81,308 | 145,519 | 607,903 |
| Yellowtail | — | 10,043 | 19,815 | 29,729 | 32,035 |
| Shark | 44,813 | 88,394 | 233,077 | 100,074 | 514,414 |
| Sea bream (Menukidai) | 99,989 | 73,555 | 158,467 | 191,235 | 307,334 |
| Abalone (Sea Ear) | — | 4,450 | 7,517 | 19,250 | 750 |
| Oyster | 62,397 | 30,863 | 58,624 | 138,859 | 188,578 |
| Scallops | 21 | 399 | 4,044 | 3,516 | 11,856 |
| Cuttlefish | 743,669 | 590,969 | 185,505 | 160,370 | 749,894 |
| Octopus | 1,522,948 | 793,586 | 2,866,297 | 2,365,954 | 1,567,162 |
| Taraba Crab | 56,989 | 58,237 | 97,392 | 152,324 | 254,575 |
| Seaslugs | 348,819 | 128,541 | 180,725 | 230,711 | 406,169 |
| Laminaria | 162,815 | 205,934 | 583,919 | 484,692 | 342,232 |
| Seaweed | 1,523,500 | 1,804,472 | 4,217,142 | 2,957,196 | 4,609,929 |
| Araria pinnatifida | 28,744 | 46,537 | 126,902 | 55,967 | 121,677 |
| Laver | 18,852 | 20,356 | 16,124 | 43,625 | 25,862 |
| Hides | 16,382 | 18,221 | 23,826 | 72,773 | 18,550 |
| Miscellaneous | 629 | 1,790 | 808 | 943 | 1,590 |
| Total | 772,504 | 1,213,108 | 2,662,713 | 1,632,097 | 2,611,138 |
| Total | ¥18,188,144 | ¥16,816,960 | ¥22,755,339 | ¥22,034,003 | ¥30,090,706 |

Marine industries have made remarkable progress in recent years. For instance, the canning industry was formerly limited to salmon and trout, but now includes tunny, yellowtail, bonito, crab, lobster, abalone and other shell fish.

Lobster and crab especially find a favorable market in Europe and America.

As to herring, preservation was formerly limited to drying (mikaki nishin) but nowadays it is salted, smoke-dried and canned.

VALUE OF MARINE PRODUCTS

| Date | Foodstuffs | Fertilizer | Miscellaneous | Total |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1914 | 8,294,355 | 9,596,189 | 561,646 | 36,639,254 |
| 1915 | 7,895,064 | 7,520,790 | 423,621 | 32,640,152 |
| 1916 | 14,084,136 | 9,516,430 | 862,704 | 47,191,277 |
| 1917 | 14,460,434 | 10,476,761 | 1,290,241 | 48,212,460 |
| 1918 | 17,302,811 | 13,593,837 | 2,094,137 | 32,990,785 |

8.—INDUSTRIES COMMERCE AND TRADE

Industries

Most of the industries in Hokkaido are still in the infantile state, but most are making rapid progress. Those now carried on on a large scale are the brewing of beer, the manufacture of hemp goods, paper, flour, iron and steel and the production of juice from unripe persimmons. The cause of this progress is first the initiation of various enterprises by the government and subsequent transfer to

private parties, second the abundance of raw material available and the heavy demand for these products. The abundance of coal underground and the numerous mountains and valleys above facilitate the manufacture of hydro-electricity. As colonial development advances, these industries make progress, too, and gradually the first crude manufactures are replaced by more finished products.

The Island is still suffering from a great handicap affecting its industrial development. Much raw material must be shipped away, worked over and shipped back again before the finished products are available. Hence private capitalists are urgently needed, and it is most important to let it be known that investments in Hokkaido enterprises are likely to be increasingly profitable as time passes. The number of factories already established and hands employed may be seen from the table appended herewith:

| Date | Factories | Em-
ployees | Day
laborers |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1913... .. | 298 | 25,605 | 5,807 |
| 1914 | 373 | 19,644 | 7,222 |
| 1915... .. | 294 | 15,024 | 9,178 |
| 1916... .. | 267 | 13,379 | 4,075 |
| 1917... .. | 2,458 | 46,605 | 34,147 |
| 1918... .. | 2,973 | 52,671 | 16,866 |

NUMBER OF FACTORIES RUNNING IN 1918

| Factories | 1918 | 1917 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Dyeing and weaving | 99 | 85 |
| Machinery and Implements. | 116 | 103 |
| Chemicals | 83 | 72 |
| Minerals | 28 | 27 |
| Miscellaneous | 366 | 303 |
| Special... .. | 12 | 15 |
| Foodstuffs | 2,673 | 2,458 |
| Total | 2,973 | 2,458 |

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IN 1918

| Class | 1918 |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Starch | ¥18,193,048 |
| Spirits | 11,039,413 |
| Beer | 3,650,872 |
| Soy | 3,042,180 |
| Bean paste | 1,280,992 |
| Canned goods | 1,922,378 |
| Wheat flour | 1,648,917 |
| Persimmon juice | 779,051 |
| Iodine | 763,391 |
| Machine paper | 10,548,055 |
| Cement | 5,370,000 |
| Chloride of potassium | 888,643 |
| Sulphuric ammonia | 1,134,670 |
| Carbide | 1,189,837 |
| Machinery... .. | 25,814,703 |
| Match wood | 1,197,727 |

The names of the principal factories and companies operating in Hokkaido are as follow: The Japan Steel Works; The Hokkaido Iron Foundry. The Tomakomai Factory of the Oji

Paper Mfg. Company; the Yebetsu Factory of the Fuji Paper Mfg. Company; The Sapporo Factory of the Teikoku Hemp Company, The Japan Hemp Manufacturing Company, The Sapporo Brewery of the Dai-Nippon Brewery Co.; The Hakodate Factory of the Dai Nippon Fertilizer Company; The Hokkaido Factory of the Asano Cement Company; The Kamiya Saké Brewing Company; The Ishibashi Soy Brewing Company; The Lumber Factory of the Mitsui Products Company, The Nitta Shibu (persimmon juice) Factory; The Shibu Branch of the Japan Hide and Leather Mfg. Company, The Oiwake Coke Manufactory; The Sapporo Flour Mill Company; The Sapporo Earth Works Company; Nitta Veneering Mill.

Of the various manufactures from raw material produced in Hokkaido, we may mention: spirits, beer, bean paste, soy, starch, mint, hemp string and textiles, wheat flour, paper, match wood, persimmon juice. Also from aquatic products, the canning industry is being built up and chloride of potassium is manufactured. From minerals found in the Island coke, cement, bricks, artificial fertilizer and machinery is made. In addition planing mills, rice-cleaning mills, hydroelectric plants, and gasworks are in operation, the latter having been long established, with branches in six places.

Commerce

During the time of the Shogunate trade was carried on chiefly from three ports, viz., Fukuyama, Esashi and Hakodate. However, as the northern part of the Island was developed and its trade became important, the port towns became less flourishing and only Hakodate retained its prestige. Now Otaru, being well situated and having a good harbor

has risen from a mere fishing village to be a rival of Hakodate. Furthermore the ports of Muroran, Kushiro, Nemuro, Wakanai, Rumoye, Iwanai, and Suttu have gradually increased in importance, and Hakodate has become a distributing center for these localities even extending its trade to the Kurile Islands from Oshima province.

Otaru harbor is a port of delivery for commodities sent to the northwestern coast and the fertile plain of Ishikari. In recent years, the development of industries in various places has accompanied the advance of trade and industrial enterprises have stimulated economic expansion. The constant coming and going of trading vessels, domestic as well as foreign, has made commerce more flourishing year by year. This trend during the last five years is shown below :

| Date | Shipped to interior | Exported abroad | Total |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1913... | ¥83,413,774 | ¥13,970,418 | ¥97,384,192 |
| 1914... | 88,177,866 | 16,548,532 | 104,726,398 |
| 1915... | 132,906,630 | 15,389,441 | 148,018,971 |
| 1916... | 129,938,729 | 19,582,988 | 149,521,717 |
| 1917... | 213,373,430 | 27,556,910 | 240,930,340 |

| Date | Shipped into the Island | Imports from abroad | Total |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1913... | ¥94,173,134 | ¥7,046,808 | ¥101,219,942 |
| 1914... | 91,094,157 | 7,633,094 | 98,727,251 |
| 1915... | 80,018,971 | 5,754,767 | 85,773,738 |
| 1916... | 102,288,575 | 5,427,633 | 107,716,208 |
| 1917... | 136,981,972 | 8,219,801 | 154,201,773 |

As to domestic commerce, until the middle of the Colonization Department period there were no staples produced except marine products for export abroad. Since then, however, industrial enterprises have made greater progress and various products are now exported to foreign countries. These were mainly natural products or crude articles as we enumerated in the tabulation above mentioned. And again we will give the figures for industrial products shipped out of the Island.

VALUE OF HOKKAIDO EXPORTS

| Date | Aquatic | Mineral | Industrial | Agricultural | Forestral |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1913 | ¥38,916,094 | ¥4,798,696 | ¥15,213,799 | ¥16,461,682 | ¥5,579,366 |
| 1914 | 36,192,879 | 5,996,909 | 21,825,499 | 17,199,892 | 4,647,247 |
| 1915 | 30,052,331 | 28,879,383 | 48,106,096 | 20,524,050 | 3,540,582 |
| 1916 | 37,147,984 | 12,779,696 | 47,745,281 | 24,532,285 | 4,799,616 |
| 1917 | 49,141,375 | 28,253,251 | 82,457,952 | 37,081,754 | 14,011,810 |

The leading goods brought in from Japan proper are drygoods, fixtures, spirits and sugar.

VALUE OF HOKKAIDO IMPORTS

| Date | Aquatic | Mineral | Industrial | Agricultural | Forestral |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1913 | ¥10,654,109 | ¥2,144,076 | ¥37,110,889 | ¥36,992,594 | ¥135,712 |
| 1914 | 9,780,697 | 1,300,067 | 44,645,046 | 28,022,883 | 331,075 |
| 1915 | 9,755,638 | 2,589,964 | 39,518,842 | 18,945,922 | 304,009 |
| 1916 | 12,122,869 | 3,757,238 | 58,453,924 | 21,088,626 | 866,366 |
| 1917 | 14,238,828 | 3,554,132 | 84,715,012 | 27,380,238 | 1,158,283 |

As to foreign trade, it was initiated when Hakodate was opened as a trading port in 1859. In 1889 Otaru harbor was regarded as a special exporting port; and again in 1899 it became one of the open ports in general; soon afterwards, Kushiro, Muroran and Nemuro

were recognized as open ports, and now these five ports have become the main ports for foreign trade in the Island.

As to the exports of the Island, agricultural products are the chief, followed by industrial, while as to imports, petroleum and sugar come first.

Marine products are exported from Hakodate to China and agricultural products from Otaru to England, France, Vladivostok, Russia, China, and Kanto Shu. Of mineral products sulphur is sent from Hakodate to the United States and Australia, and coal from Muroran and Otaru to the various ports of Eastern Asia. Of forestal products railway ties and sided timber are exported to China, Europe and America from Otaru, Muroran, and Kushiro.

We must now explain the use of the terms imports and exports as applied to the peculiar trade between Hokkaido and the Eastern coast of Siberia. Here the imports consist of salted salmon and trout—the harvest of fish taken in Russian waters—and the exports are salt, rice, and fish nets. In this sense of the words we must understand the figures below :

| Date | Exports | Imports |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1913 | ¥2,180,839 | ¥5,218,762 |
| 1914 | 2,020,752 | 6,140,687 |

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1915 | 2,735,308 | 4,604,365 |
| 1916 | 3,644,643 | 3,862,836 |
| 1917 | 5,407,709 | 5,382,277 |

Finances

The financial conditions depend upon the prosperity of the economic centers in the Island. These are especially flourishing in the fishing and farming seasons, when marine and agricultural products are harvested and exported. In regard to banks, in 1868 the Mitsui Bank handled the funds of the Colonization Department. Later the Hokkaido Colonial Bank opened headquarters in Sapporo, with branches in the principal cities and towns in the Island. This bank supplied capital for exploitation and colonization projects and also issued bonds. In 1917 the number of banks in Hokkaido was given as 13, with 69 branches within and without, as well as agents. The figures are given below :

| BANK STATISTICS | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-----------|--------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| Date | Term | Main Bank | Branch | Paid-up Capital | Reserve Funds | |
| 1913... .. | 1st | 13 | 39 | ¥7,914,480 | ¥2,056,533 | |
| | 2nd | 13 | 40 | 8,127,570 | 2,203,013 | |
| 1914... .. | 1st | 12 | 38 | 8,103,000 | 2,330,969 | |
| | 2nd | 12 | 39 | 7,863,000 | 2,398,408 | |
| 1915... .. | 1st | 12 | 39 | 7,488,000 | 2,439,087 | |
| | 2nd | 13 | 39 | 8,007,438 | 2,442,909 | |
| 1916... .. | 1st | 13 | 60 | 8,019,250 | 2,536,607 | |
| | 2nd | 13 | 60 | 8,019,250 | 2,667,529 | |
| 1917... .. | 1st | 13 | 64 | 8,169,250 | 2,813,303 | |
| | 2nd | 13 | 65 | 8,169,250 | 2,953,182 | |

| Date | Term | Income | Outgo | Net Profits |
|------------|------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1913... .. | 1st | ¥ 509,011,668 | ¥ 508,614,256 | ¥ 471,712 |
| | 2nd | 697,340,267 | 669,245,716 | 462,862 |
| 1914... .. | 1st | 968,281,364 | 998,335,652 | 361,240 |
| | 2nd | 937,370,466 | 968,645,808 | 421,225 |
| 1915... .. | 1st | 743,367,014 | 245,102,896 | 438,864 |
| | 2nd | 1,042,977,301 | 1,041,603,214 | 447,260 |
| 1916... .. | 1st | 899,263,640 | 900,764,572 | 482,196 |
| | 2nd | 1,705,995,114 | 1,703,973,181 | 527,995 |
| 1917... .. | 1st | 1,560,576,516 | 1,548,758,513 | 690,252 |
| | 2nd | 2,569,124,938 | 2,579,694,316 | 1,101,067 |

| AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Date | Deposits | Balance at end of year |
| 1913... .. | ¥ 566,150,466 | ¥33,712,200 |
| 1914... .. | 565,295,452 | 38,531,008 |
| 1915... .. | 606,366,005 | 42,132,555 |
| 1916... .. | 1,013,078,282 | 60,289,144 |
| 1917... .. | 1,520,152,139 | 78,561,164 |

| AMOUNT OF LOANS | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Date | Loans | Balance at end of year |
| 1913... .. | ¥ 336,301,749 | ¥ 55,822,502 |
| 1914... .. | 852,098,617 | 56,648,636 |
| 1915... .. | 360,201,049 | 56,150,226 |
| 1916... .. | 494,076,263 | 77,941,670 |
| 1917... .. | 847,448,484 | 103,377,985 |

The savings deposits reflect the real strength of the people of the Island, and these bear a close relation to the condition of the money market. The Bank savings are shown in the following figures :

| Date | Depositors | Bank Savings | Per capita |
|---------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1913... | ¥57,335 | ¥ 1,759,304 | ¥30.685 |
| 1914... | 66,295 | 1,822,809 | 27.496 |
| 1915... | 76,178 | 2,411,191 | 31.736 |
| 1916... | 83,858 | 4,140,753 | 49.378 |
| 1917... | 93,807 | 6,592,137 | 71.031 |

AMOUNT OF POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS

| Date | Depositors | Postal Savings | Per capita |
|---------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1914... | ¥455,247 | ¥ 8,373,717 | ¥18.393 |
| 1915... | 508,844 | 10,401,502 | 20.441 |
| 1916... | 564,933 | 15,770,127 | 27.915 |
| 1917... | 591,518 | 27,880,535 | 47.134 |
| 1918... | 741,971 | 25,889,510 | 34.845 |

Corporations

According to the investigation in 1917, the number of corporations reached 834. Of these, Joint-Stock Companies number 221 and Joint-Stock Companies Limited, 418; those with Unlimited Partnerships

are 195. The combined capital is 53,440,000 *yen*. Of these, the amount of paid-up capital is 29,850,000 *yen* and the amount of reserve funds is 6,180,000 *yen*. In addition to having many main offices in other prefectures, they are investing large sums of money in the Island and are undertaking various enterprises. These corporations are growing year by year and greatly contribute toward the prosperity of the Island, besides stimulating the promotion of industries.

There is one stock exchange—a grain exchange—incorporated in Otaru. There are three Chambers of Commerce, one in Hakodate, one in Otaru, and the other in Sapporo. The Hokkaido Prefectural Government maintains an exhibit for the local productions of the Island at Sapporo.

9.—POLICE AND SANITATION

Police

In 1872, the Colonization Department first established headquarters and branch stations for the police. In 1882, under the Three Prefectural Governments, police stations were placed in various localities. In 1887, the main headquarters was abolished and 22 police stations and 68 branches were established in various localities. In 1891, police boxes were first used; in 1903, boxes for police sergeants were established. In 1918, there was one station for police inspectors, 19 police stations, and 42 branch stations, besides an assistant police inspector's box, 74 police sergeant's boxes and 505 police boxes.

Cases of fire are very numerous in the Island; and with the increase in dwelling houses, these are becoming more and more frequent. The causes are mainly that a fire is more frequently needed on account of the cold climate and that the construction of houses is very flimsy and there is a lack of fireproofing, as is common in newly opened lands everywhere; and moreover, almost every year, between April and May, violent gales visit Hokkaido, while the rainfall is very slight.

Rivers in the Island sometimes overflow in the season of melting snow or in the time of heavy rains in the summer and autumn, and houses are swept away

and the life of both man and beast is likely to be endangered. All parts of the Island are visited by violent storms and high waves and thick fogs. Since navigation in this section is not an easy matter there are not a few cases of shipwreck in developing marine transportation and the fishing industry year after year.

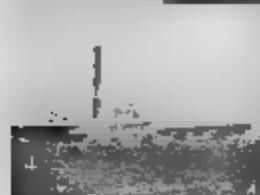
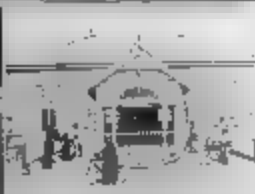
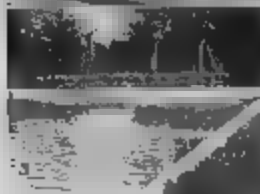
In recent years, with the progress of industrial enterprises factories with engines and machinery are increasing and also through the sudden rise of electrical enterprises, improvements in mining, railways, roads, harbors, and irrigation are being effected; and also the actual carrying out of engineering work. The need for the control of explosives increases, as ex-convicts and escaped prisoners and other dangerous characters are coming into the Island in no small numbers. There are three prisons, Kabato, Togachi and Abashiri, which are capable of receiving a number of long-term prisoners. Ex-convicts are wandering around in various places in considerable numbers. Among criminal cases, there are a comparatively large number of brutal crimes, murder, robbery, etc. In short, there is evidence that there are many bad men in the Island, criminal cases being estimated at about 20,000 annually. Of these thefts, fraud, usurpation, gambling, injuries, etc. are the leading cases.

Sanitation

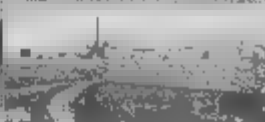
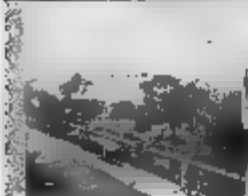
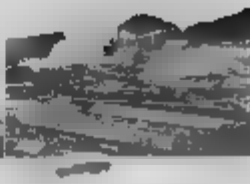
In a Japanese settlement like Fuku-yama and Esashi in olden times the sanitary conditions did not differ from those of various provinces in the Interior, but as to the Ainu in other localities, since they lack sanitary knowledge epidemics often prevail among them, whence a large number of victims fall a prey to disease, and the population decreases.

Since the Colonization Department was inaugurated, hospitals have been established in various important places throughout the Island, and medical schools built in both Hakodate and Sapporo. A group of physicians have been trained up and vaccination enforced among the people. Efforts have been made to prevent other epidemics while a quarantine station has been established in Hakodate to promote sanitation. Not only is sanitary knowledge being gradually diffused, but the facilities for transportation and convenience in supplying commodities, too, are incomparably better than in olden days; wherefore we may say the sanitary state is in [the] way of improvement, since the death rate of the people in general is, in some degree, smaller if this be compared with that of the average death rate of the entire population of Japan. And also the birth rate in the Island is larger than that in all Japan. Though violent epidemics of typhoid fever, paratyphoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis, beri-beri, malaria, etc. occur every year, yet since the year 1912 the number of cases has gradually been reduced.

As to the number of physicians in the Island, in 1818, physicians were 1,569, dentists 54; the proportion is one physician for every 1,532 of the population. There are 216 pharmacists, and 1,229 midwives. Of hospitals, there are 10 public and 191 private. The public hospitals built in Sapporo and Hakodate especially are said to be perfectly equipped, and such as you rarely see in such localities. Both Hakodate and Otaru have superior waterworks, and also there are in addition a number of towns and villages possessing the equipment of waterworks. From the outset, though



1. Mt. Fuji, Japan. 2. Tower, Tokyo. 3. Japan Bank. 4. Boat Hill. 5. The Hokkaido
 Agricultural College, Sapporo. 6. Japanese Embassy, London. 7. Green Park.
 8. Victoria Park. 9. The Boat Club, London, Dock. 10. Antelope, Howard, Regent's

[illegible]

the Island possesses tolerably good water except those localities in the peat land sections; yet most of the inhabitants have not been settled a long time in the Island and have not paid very much attention to their drinking water—even now many of them are using rivers, springs and creeks for drinking water. The case being thus, it is an extremely dreadful thing in view of health preserving and sanitation and prevention of epidemics.

10.—THE KURILE ISLANDS (CHISHIMA)

The Kurile Islands include the islands from Kunajiri, east of Nemuro, a province of Hokkaido, to Shimushu, which is separated by a narrow stream of water from Kamtchatka in Russian Asia. The Kuriles consist of 32 islands, large and small, in a straight line extending 635 miles and covering an area of 2,860 sq. miles. From the first, those from Etoro belonged to Japan and those in the north belonged, it was said, to Russia, but the historical facts are enveloped in obscurity. The Russians occasionally came over to Etoro and thence arose diplomatic disputes between Russia and Japan repeatedly; consequently in 1874, an agreement was concluded between our commissioners and hers in the following terms, that both mutually recognized that the Kurile islands belonged to Japan and Saghalien to Russia.

The physiographic features are mainly of recent formation except two or three. Generally speaking, the highest hill being a centre, most of the islands lie in a row between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Okhotsk.

As to the climate there are no accurate records but though the sea currents prevailing in this group of Islands bring cold, yet it is unlike the cold of Siberia.

In the winter season the northwest

wind frequently blows and the weather is usually fine, but in the summer season the weather inclines to be misty and rainy, and sometimes thick fog occurs.

As to the sea currents, the cold current coming from Bering strait washes the southeastern coast, while a branch of the Tsushima current coming through Soya strait runs along the northeast coast and turns to the northwest but this is not so large as the former.

In the summer it is warm through the influence of the warm current, but in the winter the influence of the cold is greater.

The sea along the line is frozen over every year between October and March; and from the middle of March to May icebergs from the Siberian coast often invade this section by way of the northwest. Though some keep watch over the surface of the sea yet sometimes icebergs they cannot see through the water float there. In connection with the wind, these happen more in the southern part than the northern part.

In regard to the distribution of animals, in the southern islands, there are bear, fox, marten, hare, squirrel, otter, sea-lion, seal, sea otter, and of marine life, there are salmon, trout, cod, herring, sardines, tunny, yellowtail, sharks, etc. In the central island, we find only foxes and

rats on the land and in the water but a few fish.

As to the aquatic animals, there are the sea lion, seal, fur seal, etc. Whales sometimes visit here, but they seldom stay as in the northern part or in the southern part. In the northern part there are most abundant fish.

From 1912, the cod industry suddenly rose and now it has reached its height. Though crab was found abundantly in this section, yet in recent years the harvest of the same is reduced. As to aquatic animals, they are the same as those of the central part; however, of the land animals, there are bear of Kamtchatka line and fox, ermine, etc. As to the feathered tribe, there is no indigenous species except wild duck throughout the entire group. The greater part come in the spring and propagate and then return southward in the fall.

They are mostly water fowls; great schools of guillemot (*Alca antiqua*), Yezopelican, sea gulls, etc., come together and live there. The Kurile Islands were not much noticed by the Japanese in olden times, but foreign fishing boats eagerly took note of said group from the earliest times.

Then some Japanese fishermen visited said group to hunt aquatic animals. In the early part of the Meiji era, foreign sea-otter hunting boats approached the sea off said group of Islands. They often caught sea otters and fur seals. At about that time, some among our Japanese people having learned of the hopefulness of aquatic animal hunting and the state of their propagation went over there, but alas, when they reached the place they soon discovered the number of these animals to be extremely diminished. This was entirely due to the fact

that hitherto those hunting aquatic animals in this section executed their will without taking any caution for the protection of the species. Therefrom these families of aquatic animals were on the verge of extinction. Thereupon our authorities adopted a policy to protect these species. We note that the sea otter is in some degree reviving nowadays, but of fur-seals, the aim of protection has not yet been fully attained. In 1911, in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., four official commissioners, British, American, Russian and Japanese, had a conference in regard to this subject and an agreement concerning the forbidding the hunting of these aquatic animals was finally concluded; and each treaty Power provided regulations to control said subjects within its own realm. In our country, the authorities decided to adopt a policy to protect fur seals living in the Kurile group and Karafuto (South Saghalien), and to forbid the hunting around the propagating sections and this has continued hitherto. It must be observed for 15 years from 1912. Thus the authorities appointed superintendents in various places of said group of Islands in order to put these places under their surveillance; and as side work, in order to utilize the land not needed and unfitted for the fishing industry let them undertake fox raising.

In said group of Islands there are various kinds of foxes, viz., black fox, silver hair fox, cross fox, red fox, crimson fox, etc. Crimson foxes live exclusively in the northern part; and also these animals belong to the Kamtchatka line. The rest are living gregariously. Into certain isles where there were no foxes living, the blue fox of Comandroskie in the propagation station

of the fur seal in Russia was imported in order to propagate the same there. In general, these fox farms are successful.

In recent times, fox farming is gradually increasing even in Hokkaido. These fox breeds were those native products being disposed by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Still more in the central part of said group of Islands the sea is comparatively shallow and the fish family is limited—while animals and plants are almost similar to those of Hokkaido Island. The northern part belongs to the Kamtchatka system; and in the central part, those belonging to both of these two systems live.

As to the inhabitants, the Hokkaido Ainu live south of Etoro Isle, while the Kurile Ainu live north of Etoro. They were formerly scattered over the entire group, but in 1884, the authorities made all the inhabitants emigrate into Shikotan, the number being 87, but they gradually decreased and are now reduced to more or less than 20 persons. Because of trouble of the respiratory organs and venereal diseases, their constitutions became enfeebled,

and they also inclined to like playful hunting in accordance with their lazy habit of life instead of permanent honest occupation like farming. In their disposition, they are unlike the Ainu people in Hokkaido but seem similar to the natives of Kamtchatka in their features and customs. Their dwelling place is a board house in a dugout with a roof covered with sod. Therefore as a typical winter dwelling it must be warm but the ventilation is not adequate. The northern part, since the whole population has emigrated to Shikotan isle, has become an uninhabited island. In seizing the opportunity of absence, many a poacher appeared in this section. In 1892, therefore the authorities caused the inhabitants to be distributed over all the islands.

Lieut. Gunshi and his party, members of the Hokogikai (Public Service Society) settled in said group of Islands in order to promote industrial production in them.

The total amount of aquatic products in said group of Islands in the year 1920 reached ¥5,000,000.

II.—EDUCATION AND DEFENCE

The first attempt to provide educational advantages in Hokkaido resulted in the establishment of a school in Hakodate in 1871 and the building of an educational institute, the Shisei Kan, in Sapporo, where students were enabled to pursue courses of study either at their own expense or by government aid. In 1874 the Colonization Department established an Educational Bureau, and since

then, progress has been so steady that now even remote villages are provided with schools.

Since the law regarding local support for schools was passed in 1901, the determination to provide educational facilities of every grade has been clearly shown. The Imperial University of Hokkaido, formerly the Sapporo Agricultural College, and the Higher Com-

mercial School at Otaru provide higher education to cap a fairly satisfactory educational system.

Primary Education

In general it may be said that primary education has been well provided, following the lines of similar schools in Japan proper, but on account of the rapid increase in settlers, local resources often fail to provide school facilities for all. In 1891, special regulations were issued and these have since been revised somewhat, allowing some substitute to be adopted where localities are unable to provide the elementary school exactly as required in the original regulations.

Education of the Aborigines (Ainu)

Twenty elementary schools have been established for the Ainu by the authorities and thirteen have been established by a special fund provided for the use of educational commissioners. In 1916, in view of the progress already made, new regulations were formulated in regard to school age and courses of study to suit the actual conditions; the results have been very successful.

Secondary and Normal Schools

There were two normal schools in 1917 built by the prefectural governments—one in Sapporo and one in Hakodate. In 1918, there were 200 graduates from these—enough to supply the pressing need of teachers for the common schools.

Middle and Girls' High Schools

Of Middle Schools there are seven prefectural and one private, and of Girls' High four public and one private, besides the projected Practical Course Girls' School in the Muroran district.

Practical or "Real" Schools

Of these there are several excellent institutions, as the three Commercial

Schools in Hakodate, Otaru, and Nemuro, and the Manual Arts School at Sapporo, somewhat like a school for apprentices.

Institutions of Higher Education

Of these there are the Higher Commercial School in Otaru and the Hokkaido Imperial University, formerly called the Sapporo Agricultural School, established in 1872, the first of its kind in the empire. In 1906 this was raised to the grade of college and in March, 1918, after a medical department had been added, to the rank of university, and is now known as The Imperial University of Hokkaido. From the outset it has produced many able men who have contributed greatly to colonial development. The Otaru Higher Commercial School was opened in April 1911.

Reformatories and Relief Work

These are as follows:

1. Reformatory for depraved youth.
2. Aid for paupers in general.
3. Relief work for calamity sufferers.
4. Military relief.
5. Relief for sick travellers and burial of the dead.
6. Care of foundlings.
7. Protection of the aborigines (Ainu).
8. Additional philanthropic and reform work.

A Reformatory was built by the Prefectural Government in December, 1908, to care for depraved youth, with a capacity for receiving twenty inmates at once. In 1918, its name was changed to The Sapporo Institute. In this an elementary school education is given and manual arts and farming are taught in spare hours. By the adoption of the family system, the intention is to build up the boys, characters and teach them trades. For the protection of the Ainu aborigines a

law was passed in 1899 to assign arable land to them free of cost, and to prohibit them from selling or transferring this property to other than their lawful heirs. Almost the same restrictions were imposed upon the land already owned, and to those without means agricultural implements and seed were granted. Schools are provided for children of school age, and an allowance given to the sick. In Hokkaido philanthropic work for orphans, paupers, ex-convicts, etc. is being undertaken, the most notable of these institutions being :

The Hakodate Charity Institute.

The Otaru Charity Institute.

The Otaru Orphan Asylum.

The Hakodate Orphan Asylum.

The Sapporo Enyu Night School.

The Abashiri Teranaga Charity, Institute.

The Hakodate Free Lodging House.

As the Island has many newly opened up pioneer localities and towns in which the citizens come from many different prefectures in Japan proper, old customs are not so fixed and rigid ceremonial is not so generally observed as in Japan proper. Hence some strong unifying influence is needed and reform work is vitally important. Since the Rescript of Boshin was proclaimed a number of young men's and young women's societies have been formed and these are stabilizing social conditions more and more. At present these are 1400 young men's associations with a membership of over 85,000.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (1918)

| Kind | No. Schools | No. Students |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Normal | 2 | 567 |
| Middle | 8 | 3,412 |

| | | |
|----------------|----|-------|
| Girls' High... | 6 | 1,928 |
| "Real" | 13 | 3,284 |

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (1919)

| Schools | Number |
|------------------------|--------|
| Higher grades... | 285 |
| Elementary grades... | 827 |
| Special primary | 282 |

NUMBER CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

| | 1914 | 1918 |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|
| Japanese ... { male ... | — | 181,812 |
| { female ... | — | 157,812 |
| Ainu ... { male ... | 1,057 | 925 |
| { female ... | 889 | 645 |

Military Affairs

In the early days of the Restoration, the defences of the northern frontiers were gradually being strengthened. In 1878, colonial troops were placed in the neighborhood of Sapporo which were afterwards increased in various places. Besides undertaking the defence of the Island, they endeavored to assist in the work of colonization and in exploitation of its resources. In March, 1895, the Seventh Division of the Army was posted in Hokkaido. In 1896, military conscription was begun in four provinces, viz., Oshima, Shiribeshi, Iburi and Ishikari, and in December, 1897, a battalion of artillery was posted in the Hakodate fortresses. Thus defence measures have made great progress.

Afterwards, with the increase in population and able-bodied men, in 1898 the conscription system was extended to seven other provinces, viz., Teshio, Kitami, Hidaka, Togachi, Kushiro, Nemuro and Chishima, and thereafter it was enforced throughout the entire Island. But since the whole number needed to complete the Seventh Division could never be supplied by the men of Hokkaido alone, this lack was supplied by men brought in from other localities.

FEATURES OF INTEREST IN HOKKAIDO

By S. TANOBE

SINCE Hokkaido is a part of Japan which was developed comparatively late, information as to the locality has been slowly disseminated among the people at large, but gradually Hokkaido is becoming well known to the world. Some of the main features of interest will be described in the following pages.

HAKODATE

This port is situated at a strategic point in Hokkaido, at a distance of 60 miles from Aomori city, and moreover it is the gateway through which every traveller must pass in going to the northern isle. This town rises from the seashore on successively higher and higher elevations. Its population has now reached over 150,000. The public buildings are the Court of Appeals, the Headquarters of the Fortresses, and the Consulates of England, America, and Russia. Since 1854, it has become one of the fine trading ports of Japan, the foreign trade being carried on principally with China and America. The Hakodate Public Park, located on elevated ground in the southern part of the city, was publicly opened in 1874. In this there are flowering plants and pine and other evergreen trees and also a library. On the southwest there is a background of mountains and hills and in the southeast the city faces the mountain ranges of Mutsu province just opposite, beyond Tsugaru strait. The views are superb.

GORYOKAKU

This is the ruin of an old castle located at Kameda village near Hakodate. The construction was started in 1854 and completed in 1864, and in appearance it is like a star. The chief designer and engineer was Seisho Takeda, a student of Dutch learning. In all directions the castle is surrounded by a deep moat and it has three gates and five bridges. The reason why it was built was because in that period all the ports of Hokkaido were stealthily watched by the Russians and hence it was built as a national defence work. Later it was occupied by the Lord Superintendent of Hakodate, but in 1868, when the Tokugawa Government was overthrown, Buyo Enomoto (later viscount) and Keisuke Otori (later baron), and others occupied it, and there resisted the Imperial Army; however, at last they were defeated, and surrendered to the Imperial Army in the following year. At present it is under the jurisdiction of the Army Department.

The outer moat is officially leased to a private party for the winter season. The lessee waits until the water freezes, then cuts the ice into small squares and places it on sale. This is the natural ice used in the interior, commonly called Hakodate ice.

THE SITE OF FUKUYAMA CASTLE

This is the remains of the castle built in 1600, by Lord Hisahiro Matsumaye in

order to strengthen the defences of all the coasts of Hokkaido.

The construction of this castle required six years. A lord Matsumaye for generations occupied this castle. Though more or less changes took place yet for long periods the same family held the power as Daimyo of Hokkaido.

Now this site has become Fukuyama town, the three-story tower and the main gate being remnants of the Fukuyama castle of olden days. Is it not very interesting to see this three-story tower utilized as the City Assembly Hall? In half of the main castle there is a common school established and the other half is utilized for a public park. In the park, there is a potted pine tree bestowed upon Lord Matsumaye by Lord Mitsukuni Tokugawa which is even now luxuriantly growing.

MT. MATSUKARINUBURI

This mountain is in Shiribeshi province and is a dormant volcano whose slopes extend downwards in a beautiful cone shape, whence it is called "Yezo Fuji," as Yezo is the old name of Hokkaido. It rises 6,129 feet above sea level. In the summer season, strange grasses and wild flowers grow and bloom upon it. On the summit there is an extinct crater of perfect shape. If we climb high enough, all the provinces of Hokkaido will come within our view. A Yezo-Fuji Climbing Association has been formed to advise and assist climbers.

KAMUI POINT

Cape Kamui is a noted promontory projecting toward the north in the northwest part of Shakotan peninsula, Shiribeshi province. On the southwest side are successive precipices, and on the northeast, odd-shaped rocks project in strange fashion. At the point of the promontory

one huge rock juts out and this was called by the Ainu "kamui," meaning "god." If they came across any awe-inspiring natural object they use this term for it and treated it as an object of superstitious reverence and fear.

In olden times, the violent billows of the northern seas frequently raged here and whenever sailors passed the point the chief was sure to pay reverence to this huge rock and offer "Inaho," a religious symbol, thinking the gods willed the violent dashing of the waves. The Ainu superstition influenced the ignorant sailors of Japan also. The story ran that this powerful god hated women and that if anyone took a woman around the point, dire disaster would surely follow. Hence though Ishikari and Teshio were explored by the Japanese they did not dare to take wives and children and settle thereabouts on account of this legend. However when the Shogunate ordered Yagoro Nashimoto to exploit these regions in 1858, he boldly took his brave wife and his children and went by sea. The superstitious seamen begged him to go by land if he was so determined to defy the god, but he laughed and said the Shogun had commanded him to carry out this work and what god had power to hinder him? His conviction was impressive and when he had safely made the dangerous circuit with his wife on board the ship, the news quickly spread and thereafter others living in distant parts without their wives began to take wives and children with them and settle permanently. Thus Otaru and Ishikari were built up.

KAMUI-KOTAN

There are three places of the same name in Hokkaido. One of them is the name of the sea coast in Shiribeshi province. Originally "Kamui-kotan" was an

Ainu word. "Kamui" means "a sense of god" and "kotan" means "place," or "the place where god is," or "sacred ground." Whenever they found anything strange or unusual, the Ainu people called it by this name, and feared and revered it accordingly. Now this "Kamui-kotan" is a precipitous promontory, 200 feet high, with trees growing thickly upon it, and below there are five or six-foot rocks, both above and below the water, making the rounding of the cape a hazardous feat. This is the shortest route to Otaru. The other route is long and circuitous, so there is some resemblance to Oyashirazu in Echigo province.

The Ainu believe that if one of the rocks breaks from the cliff and falls down it is an unlucky sign, so they throw "Inaho," some kind of a talisman, out when passing, and pray for safety. Occasionally a rock falls accidentally, but such an incident was sure to cause a panic in olden times. Difficult as the pass is, a railway was constructed through it by Crawford, an American engineer, with such skill and ability that now the place is entirely transformed and made safe for travel.

SAPPORO

In 1869, the Colonization Department of Hokkaido decided to locate the capital here, and in consequence had the city laid out very systematically, with regular streets and roads, and succeeded so well that the place is considered a model and the best in Japan. In the environs of the city there are broad prairies and grazing lands in all directions, and the features of the landscape are on a large scale and such as resemble North American scenery. Americans coming to Sapporo say they feel just as if they were at home

in America. Sapporo is located in Ishikari province.

KAMUI-KOTAN

This is the most noteworthy of the three places bearing this name. It is in Ishikari province and designates the ravine in the upper part of the Ishikari river. It is a narrow part of the river formed by the rapid torrent as it runs between high hills. The trees are chiefly wild cherry which charm the eye in spring, while autumn leaves make the scene gay in the fall. The Ainu legend thus accounts for the formation of this abysmal place. It is said a devil tried to dam the river just here but that a benevolent god frustrated his designs by killing the evil one. This is the fanciful origin of the ravine and the reason for its name.

LAKE AKAN

Lake Akan is located in Kushiro province, is 17 miles around and contains four small islands. On all of them trees grow luxuriantly, making an exceedingly beautiful landscape. All around the lake there are evergreen trees and on the south shore two hot springs.

The lake is surrounded by mountains—on the east the cone-shaped peak of Oäkandake and on the southwest Meäkandake rises; the latter is higher than the former, being 5,207 ft. above sea level. Large quantities of sulphur are to be had on the summit, but as railway facilities are wanting, it is as yet impossible to make a commercial success of the industry. While it is true that transportation is very poor, yet the scenery of all this region is a fairyland of beauty.

Strange fish abound in this lake, especially the sort called "kaba-chebbo" one of the trout family, which was originally found only in this lake, but the

authorities having placed the eggs in lakes Shikotsu and Toya, the fish are being propagated there, too, now and are known as *himemasu* or "maiden trout." The Ainu cut holes in the ice and catch the fish by hooks in Lake Akan.

THE TATE-ANA OF KUSHIRO

In Hokkaido, in various regions, there are curious caves or pits found, sometimes several hundred together. These were made by the primeval inhabitants, perhaps the ancestors of the Ainu. The size and depth of the pits differ greatly, but they are usually 2 or 3 ft. deep, and 25 x 30 ft. in size; they are oftener found round than square. Kushiro is especially noted for these prehistoric dwellings, as many as one thousand being found in the neighborhood.

The whole region is elevated ground, with the sea on the south, the Kushiro river running west, and one lake on the east. From all these waters an abundant food supply may be obtained, making this an ideal locality for human habitation.

The afore-mentioned caves have been cleared of débris and prepared for house lots or farming land in most places, but where they have not been touched, relics are found such as broken pieces of pottery, arrow heads, etc.

LAKE SHIKOTSU

This lake is situated in Iburi province and is the source of the Chitose river. It is 25 miles in circumference. On the south is Mt. Tarumaé and on the other three sides mountains rise, also, presenting exquisite views to the traveler. On the eastern side there is a break and the Chitose river flows out tumultuously, with waterfalls and cascades marking its course before it becomes, farther along, the Ishikari river. The first of these lovely waterfalls or cascades is the largest

and is called the Chitose Fall. It is 53 ft. high and 50 ft. wide. As the river continues, old trees are seen lining its banks, and these localities impress one as very quiet and secluded.

Mt. Tarumaé is a volcano 3,353 ft. above sea level, and is in a state of frequent eruption. Three remarkable eruptions have been recorded, the latest being in January 1909.

NOBORIBETSU HOT SPRINGS

This hot spring is the finest in Hokkaido. It is located about 5 miles northwest of Noboribetsu station, in Iburi province. It is in the valley which runs from the mountains crowned by Noboribetsu peak, and is 660 feet above sea level. In this region the main resorts are just below what is known as "Hell Valley," like Ojigokudani in Hakone. Boiling water gushes forth here in wells or in streams or in waterfalls or in one place in a small morass. There is also the remains of an extinct volcano in the neighborhood. As to the waters of the hot springs, these are of three kinds, sulphur, saline, and copperas, and thus all tastes ought to be satisfied. The resorts, of which there are several, have not as yet been developed as have the older, better-known resorts of the Interior. The foliage in the autumn is lovely in a valley called the "Dale of Tinted Leaves," and a clear, crystal stream runs between cliffs 150 ft. high in one place, charming the eyes of all visitors. Foreigners especially like the high and dry location of Noboribetsu resort.

LAKE TOYA

This lake is situated north of Uzudake in Iburi province, and is over fifteen miles in circumference, with one lone island diversifying the landscape. The water

runs down on the southwest in a waterfall called the "Sobetsu Fall," 60 ft. high and 24 ft. wide. On all sides the lake is surrounded by mountains, and a view of "Yezo Fuji" may also be had from here. There is a circuitous pathway by which one may walk around the lake.

The peak known as Uzudake faces Funka bay on the south and abuts on Lake Toya in the north. This peak is ragged in shape and forlorn looking, as it has no vegetation. The small Uzudake near the extinct crater rises to 1,964 ft. above the sea level. Eruptions have occurred five times, the latest being in July, 1910.

RUMOE STATION

This station is in Teshio province,

The railway was opened in 1908. Of the natural resources, we may mention great catches of herring, coal and agricultural products. It has a hopeful future as an industrial center. The northwest faces the Sea of Nippon and on the southeast is a bay. The construction of the harbor, begun in 1910, is to take twelve years. When completed, this will be the western harbor of Hokkaido, opposite Kushiro on the south.

In addition we might mention Otaru, Muroran, and other towns, but we shall leave these for a later paper. We may state also that there are no doubt many attractive spots in Kitami and Togachi provinces, but as these are largely untrodden ground, we will not describe their beauties here.



THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

RELIEF WORK IN SIBERIA FOR CZECHO-SLOVAK SOLDIERS

IN June, 1918, in the Eastern part of Siberia, the Czecho-Slovaks fought the Bolsheviks and as a result there were many wounded soldiers on both sides. On account of inadequate sanitary equipment, these were in an extremely miserable condition. The Red Cross Society of Japan could not look on in idleness, from the standpoint of humanity, nor could Japan as one of the Allies leave the matter alone. Accordingly our Society, having obtained in July the approval of the ministers of the Army and the Navy, organized a special contingent composed of a head surgeon, several assistants, and 106 nurses, and hurriedly sent it to Vladivostok. Landing in Vladivostok in the latter part of the same month they engaged a building used by the former Russian Army as a hospital and established in it the Relief Hospital of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The major force of our Society, remaining at home, commenced operations from August 1, 1918. They were mainly engaged in receiving the sick and wounded Czech-Slovak soldiers and also captives requiring aid—Russians, English, French, Servians, Poles, Greeks, Germans and Austrians. With the extension of the war zone, the number of patients gradually increased. Dividing our forces, we sent a part in the direction of Harbin

and *Hailar* and also organized a hospital train to start from Vladivostok and transport the sick and wounded patients scattered in the maritime province of Siberia, and various other localities in the Hohungkian region on the Chinese Eastern Railway, and there was soon a shortage of nurses in the main hospital. In the circumstances, the necessity of sending reinforcements was recognized. So again we sent two parties of relief workers of fifty nurses under a head surgeon and several assistants.

In January, 1919, twenty of the Czecho-Slovak patients in the main hospital were sent to Japan for change of air, and received in the Japan Red Cross Hospital at Tokyo. They recovered and retired from the hospital in February, when they were sent to their home land.

In July of the same year, upon the restoration of peace, the Czecho-Slovak army in Siberia withdrew and the men gradually returned to their homes. Consequently the Czecho-Slovak patients received at our hospital grew less and less, and hence, since their object was almost accomplished, the entire force of our Red Cross workers returned to Japan in the latter part of November of the same year. Two units, including a head surgeon, assistants and 50 nurses, were newly organized to succeed the former workers

and sent to Siberia and a part of those working in the hospital at Vladivostok engaged in free dispensary work for suffering Russians, while another party of the same contingent was directly connected with our Japanese military garrison stationed in the same city and assisted in the Japanese Military Hospital there. These are even now staying on.

From August, 1918, until November, 1919, the number of Czech-Slovak and other patients treated (Japanese as well as foreign) is as follows :

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Czech-Slovaks | patients | 1,335 |
| " | treatments | 58,155 |
| Foreigners | patients | 790 |
| " | treatments | 6,285 |
| Out-Patients | patients | 4,185 |
| " | treatments | 22,969 |
| Transported in hospital trains | | 1,137. |

RECENT REPORTS FROM VLADIVOSTOK

The patients applying for treatment are on the increase, and it is almost impossible to give an idea of the pressure and hardship under which the doctors are working. While the number our hospital can care for is limited to twenty, they are constantly receiving up to thirty patients ; only seventeen men are available and they are under a great strain treating so many and of such varied nationalities—Russians, Japanese, Chinese, Poles, Turks, etc. Russians comprise 90% of those treated.

Another reason why the work is so arduous is that many day patients come for examination and treatment from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. every day, while Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons are devoted to surgical operations. So the week days are fully occupied and even on Sunday there is no rest.

Again the inconvenience of the hospital building may be mentioned as another source of trouble. This was built for the marine corps originally, and hence is not suited for hospital purposes.

The number of different languages to be heard is another source of endless difficulty.

The number of patients recently treated at the Contingent Hospital established by our workers is as follows :

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Out-patients | 1,456 |
| Treatments | 17,378 |
| Recovered | 1,055 |
| Present no. patients | 401 |

Patients in hospital at the end of the month, classified by nationality :

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Japanese | 6 |
| Koreans | 4 |
| Chinese | 1 |
| Russians | 7 |
| Poles | 3 |
| Turks | 3 |
| Out-patients | |
| Japanese | 66 |
| Chinese | 10 |
| Russians | 325 |

Patients treated by the contingent staff attached to the Japanese Military Hospital at Vladivostok during the same month, 52 ; number of treatments 362. Of these 36 recovered and left the hospital. Remaining : 16.

FURTHER RELIEF WORK FOR POLISH ORPHANS

Regarding the entertainment of Polish orphans mentioned in the previous number of this magazine, these further details should be added :

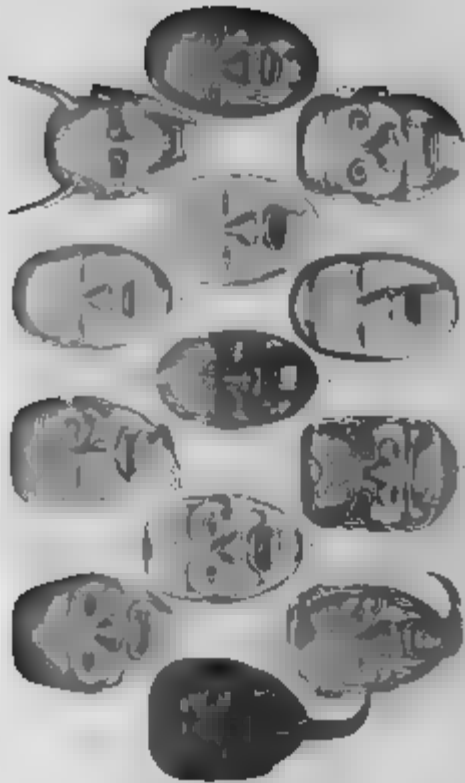
A second party of Polish orphans arrived in Tsuruga harbor on the liner *Chikuba Maru*, February 27th. There were 75 boys and 51 girls, 126 in all, accompanied by eleven nurses and guardians. They were welcomed by representatives from our Society and escorted to Tokyo, when they were at once taken to the Fukuden-kai building and warmly welcomed by those who had already prepared for them ; after devotional services and refreshments, they were left free to talk or play together.



1. Jinnah Hospital, Hyderabad, India

2. Womans Hospital & Emergency, Pabna, Bangladesh, W & A Co. Hospital, Thailand

3. Japan Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo, Japan



Above: **Korean Kids** Below: **Korean** Top: **Top** Bottom: **Bottom** Right: **Right** Left: **Left**

2001

THE MASKS OF THE "NOH" DANCE

By MARK KING

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THERE are some old Japanese sayings about the "Noh" mask :—
"The heart of the "Noh" dance is on the mask," and "Judge of the 'Noh' dance by the mask." We should say that "if you would like to study the 'Noh' dance, you must study its mask," and also "You must judge the 'Noh' dance by its mask and not by the movements of the dance."

Part (I).—The masks of the 'Noh' dance are made of wood painted in various colours, and they affect the mobility of the dramatis personae. There are about 120 masks with different countenances which are worn by the Protagonist (Shité) and his Companion (Tsuré) to suit each piece of the "Noh" dance in which they take part. The names of the most important masks of the dance are as follows :—

(1).—The "Okina" or the "Old Man's Mask" which is coloured with black, flesh, or white.

(2).—The "Jo" masks which are worn by the male and to give dignity to the dramatis personae. There are four different faces belonging to this particular mask.

(A).—The "Ko-Jo" which is worn by the young man of the dramatis personae in the following pieces of the "Noh" dance :—

"Arashi-Yama," "Ari-Dōshi,"
"Chikubu-Shima," "Chō Ryō,"

"Ema," "Hakurakuten," "Hi-muro," "Kasuga-Ryūjin," "Naniwa," "Oi-Matsu," "O'shio," "Shiga," "Shira-Hige," "Shō-Kun," "Takasago," "Tenko," "U-Getsu," "Yō-Rō," "Yukyo-Yanagi, etc.

(B).—The "San-ko-Jo."

(C).—The "Asakura-Jo."

(D).—The "Warai-Jo" or the "Smiling Man's Mask."

The masks (B), (C), and (D) are worn in the following pieces of the "Noh" dance :—

"Akogi," "Genjō," "Hi-Un,"
"Kanehira," "Kuzu," "Nomori,"
"Ominaeshi," "O'shio," "Sanemori," "Suma-Genji," "Tadanori," "Toōru," "Tō-Sen,"
"Ukai," "Utō," "Yashima"
"Yorimasa," etc.

(3).—The male "Aku-Jo" masks are worn by the wicked dramatis personae. There are two different faces in this mask.

(A).—The "Washi-bana Aku-Jo" or the "Wicked Man with the Aquiline Nose Mask" is worn by the Second Protagonist (Nochi-Shité) in the following dance :—

"Domyō-Ji," "Naniwa," and
"Shira-Hige."

(B).—The "Hana-kobu Aku-Jo" or the "Wicked Man with the Sore Nose Mask" is worn by the Second Protagonist in the "Tama-no-I."

(4).—The male "Tobide" or the

"Goggle eyed Man's Mask" has three different faces as follows:—

- (A).—The "Ko-Tobide" or the "Little Goggle-eyed Man's Mask" is worn by the "Kokaji," "Nuye," and "Sessho-Seki" in the "Noh" dance.
- (B).—The "Dei-ko-Tobide" or the "Little Lambent Goggle-eyed Man's Mask" is worn by the "Chikubu-Shima," "Iwa-Bune," "Kasuga-Ryūjin," and "Mekari."
- (C).—The "O-Tobide" or the "Big Goggle-eyed Man's Mask" is worn by the "Arashi-Yama," "Himuro," "Kamo" and "Kuzu."
- (5).—The "Beshimi" or the "Ugly Man's Mask" is worn by the male dramatis personae. There are two different faces for this "Beshimi" mask:—

- (A).—The "Ō-Beshimi" or the "Ugly Old Man's Mask" which is worn by the "Daié," "Kurama-Tengu," "Kuruma-Zō," "Zekai" in the "Noh" dance.
- (B).—The "Ko-Beshimi" or the "Ugly Young Man's Mask" is worn by the "Himuro," "Kōtei," "Nomori," "Shōki," "Shō-Kun," "Tanikō," "U-Kai."
- (6).—The male masks, which are worn by the male dramatis personae, have many different faces for the following pieces of the "Noh" dance:—
- (A).—The "Chūjo" or the "Lieutenant-General's Mask" which is used by the "Kiyotsune," "Michimori," "Ominaeshi," "Shunzei-Tadanori," "Tadanori," "Toōru," and "Tomonaga."
- (B).—The "Deigan" or the "Lambent-eyed Man's Mask" which is used for the Second Protagonist (Nochi-Shité) of the "Ama" and the First Protagonist (Mae-Shité) of the "Aoi-no-Uye."
- (C).—The "Heita" is a mask worn by the common male dramatis personae, and it is worn by the Second Protagonist of the "Ebira,"

"Kanehira," "Tamura," and "Ya-Shima."

- (D).—The "Kantan-Otoko" which is used for the "Kantan," and the Second Protagonist of the "Taka-sago," "Yōrō," and "Yumi-Hachiman."
- (E).—The "Katsushiki" or the "Mendicant Man's Mask" which is used for the "Atsumori," and "Jinen-Koji."
- (F).—The "Shikami" or the "Wry-Face Man's Mask" which is used for the "Momiji-Gari," "Ōei-Yama," "Rashō-Mon," "Shari," and "Tsuchi-Gumo."
- (G).—The "Yase-Otoko" or the "Slender Man's Mask" which is used for the "Kayoi-Komachi," and the Second Protagonist (Nochi-Shité) in the "Akogi," "Fujito," and "Utō."
- (7).—The female masks, which are worn by the female dramatis personae, have many different faces for the following pieces of the "Noh" dance:—

- (A).—The "Ko-Omote" or the "Young Woman's Mask."
- (B).—The "Magojiro."
- (C).—The "Zō" or the "Adult Woman's Mask."
- The masks classed (A), (B), and (C) are used for the following pieces of the "Noh" dance:—
- "Eguchi," "Fuji," "Funa-Benkei," "Hanjo," "Hanagatami," "Hagoromo," "Hibari-Yama," "Izutsu," "Kakitsubata," "Miwa," "Matsu-Kaze," "Mutsu-Ura," "Nomiya," "Senzyu," "Sōshiarai-Komachi," "Tama-Kazura," "Teika," "Tō-Boku," "Tomoye," "Uneme," "Yō-Kihi," and "Yuya."
- (D).—The "Rōjo" or the "Old Woman's Mask."
- (E).—The "Yase-Onna" or the "Slender Woman's Mask."

The masks classed (D), and (E) are used for the following pieces of the "Noh" dance:—

"Higaki," "Obasute," "Ōmu-Komachi," "Sekidera-Komachi," "Sotōba-Komachi," and for the Second Protagonist in the "Kinuta," and "Teika."

(F).—The "Shakumi."

(G).—The "Fukai."

The masks classed (F), and (G) are used for the following pieces of the "Noh" dance:—

"Adachi-ga-Hara," "Ama,"
"Fuji-Taiko," "Hyakuman,"
"Kashiwa-Zaki," "Katsuragi,"
"Mii-Dera," "Rō-Daiko," "Sakura-Gawa," "Semi-Maru,"
"Sumida-Gawa," "Tomonaga,"
and "Torioi-Bune."

(H).—The "Han'nya" or the "Female Demon's Mask" is used by the Second Protagonist in the "Adachi-ga-Hara," "Aoi-no-Uye," and "Dōjō-Ji."

(8).—The "Jidō" or the "Boy's Mask" is used for the "Makura-Jidō," and for the First Protagonist in the "Tamura," and for the Second Protagonist in the "Tenko."

(9).—Besides the above mentioned there are many masks of varying form used for the individual character in each part of the "Noh" dance.

Part (II).—The old masks of the "Noh" dance are excellently got up, and the dancers set great store by them. The mask-makers of the old masks are as follows:—

(1).—Echi-Yoshifumi was a mask-maker about 550 years ago.

(2).—Fukuhara-Bunzo, about 800 years ago.

(3).—Himi Mune-taka was a mask-maker and priest about 650 years ago.

(4).—Ishikawa-Tatsuyemon, about 650 years ago.

(5).—Jakutsuru-Yoshinari, also about 650 years ago.

(6).—Koushi Kiyomitsu, about 550 years ago.

(7).—Miroku, about 1,000 years ago.

(8).—Nikko was a priest of the Mii-Dera Temple in Ōmi Province, and a mask-maker about 1,000 years ago.

(9).—Tokuwaka Tadamasa, about 550 years ago.

(10).—Yasha, about 900 years ago.

(1).—Chigusa was a mask-maker about 500 years ago.

(2).—Fukurai, about 530 years ago.

(3).—Hōrai was a son of Fukurai, and he also was a mask-maker about 500 years ago.

(4).—Sankō-Bō was a priest and mask-maker about 450 years ago.

(5).—Shun-Waka, about 530 years ago.

(6).—Zōami-Hisatsugu, about 550 years ago.

Besides all these there were three other mask-makers who were called (1) Demé, (2) Kodama, and (3) Iseki.

(Finis)



STRANGE CHANCES

Translated by T. Wakameda from the Japanese
of BAKIN

CHAPTER IV

The Shortest Chapter in This Story

ON arriving at Toshima, Jubei took his sister to his own house. Then he went to his master's, and told him how he had performed Buddhist services on the seventh anniversary of Ippachi's death, how he had erected a tombstone for him, how he had gone up to Koya, and how he had visited the Ise Shrine. Lastly he said, "I have a younger sister, with whom I parted when she was very young. She went to Ise, where she was married to a *samurai* and gave birth to two girls. Later she was divorced and was going with her younger child to her native place. Cheated by some knaves, she came down as far as Totomi, and there the child, who is six years old, was kidnapped. My sister was in great distress, when luckily I happened to pass by and rescued her. She has come back with me and is now at my house."

Totosaku, on hearing this, was surprised and said, "I am so sorry to hear it. How sad your sister must be, after being divorced, to lose her dear child! Bring her to my house to-day, and I will receive her kindly."

Jubei gladly gave this message to Akebono, who under her former name of Asake, went that evening to Totosaku's house. Nothing was farther from Totosaku's thoughts than the idea that this woman was the selfsame one who had once resolved to die with his brother Ippachi. Totosaku, who was still single, was soon much enamoured of her, and expressed his feeling for her whenever an

opportunity offered. As for Asake, she had once been, so to speak, a wayside willow whose branches bend in all directions. But she hesitated to marry Totosaku, the younger brother of Ippachi, as she did not know what excuse to make to her brother. Notwithstanding, she was not strong enough to reject him, and at last she consented to give him her hand.

Totosaku was so much enraptured that before long he disclosed the fact to Jubei; and early in the following year he married Asake and treated the villagers to a feast. All this was scarcely agreeable to Jubei, but he could not disclose his reasons, nor could he dissuade his master from marrying his sister.

Totosaku, who was sickly by nature, was ere long taken ill. At last, in the third year after his marriage, he was gathered to his fathers. His nephew, Tsunagoro, was then fifteen years of age—a boy who liked wrestling, fencing and *jujutsu*. Though he was unlike a merchant's son, Jubei instructed him kindly from day to day and became his guardian. The business prospered more than when Totosaku was alive and the family lived more comfortably. Asake was ashamed of her past conduct and led a faithful widow's life.

It was at the Kuwana ferry that Asake was first deceived by the villains; it was on the Tenryu-river that she was deprived of her child. Water was a curse to her. All these ills were undoubtedly owing to the evil influence of Ippachi's spirit.

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THE CREATIVE POWER OF THE JAPANESE

By DR. TOSHIO NOGAMI

IT is generally said that the Japanese people are skillful in imitation and lack originality ; and there are many who consider it a great national defect. There are others who think it is attributable to the fact that education has hitherto inclined to the cramming method, that memory is overburdened, and that the habit of reflection is neglected. From this point of view many endeavour to enhance creative or spontaneous effort in school education. There are also a number of men who entertain the pessimistic idea that the Japanese are a second-rate nation that will remain merely an imitator of foreign civilisation forever. Which is true ?

As a matter of fact, Japan has done her best these forty or fifty years to imitate Western civilisation. If we look at things round about us, we shall see most of them are imports from the West or imitations of things Western. When, for instance, I look about the study where I am writing this article, I see that the clothes I wear are foreign, what I have in my hand is a foreign-made fountain pen, I am seated on a chair and before a table of the Western style ; on the table there is a telephone ; overhead there is an electric lamp ; behind me there is a steam-heater ; the study itself is in the European fashion. Originally, the

University itself, nay, the educational system in present Japan was imitated from the West. The learning taught and studied therein is mostly imported from abroad. Go out into the city, and you will see electric cars and automobiles running by. Outside the city trains are running. It seems to us as if almost all things in present Japan were imitated from things Western.

These facts clearly bespeak that the Japanese have an ample talent for imitation, but they do not testify that the Japanese lack creative talent. These two points are often mistaken for each other, but it is necessary to distinguish them clearly. If, for instance, we see a man drinking wine, we must not conclude that he has an aversion to cake. The Japanese have imitated Western civilisation these hundred years with might and main, it is true, but it is not because they cannot create. It is rather proper to say that imitation has been more profitable to them than creation.

We can understand this if we think a little. Japan is situated in a corner of the East and far from the West. Shutting herself up for three hundred years, she had had little or no intercourse with foreign countries. During that period a number of countries rose up in the comparatively small continent of Europe,

and vied with one another to promote civilisation. In the period of Kaei (1848-53) when Japan was awakened from a long dream by the stimulus of America, Japanese civilisation (at least from a material point of view) was far behind that of the West. What method should Japan take in such a case? Was she too proud to imitate the West? and would she create a civilisation of her own? Or would she modestly adopt the foreign strong points? The wisest way at that time, it is needless to say, was not the former, but the latter. Accordingly, she first of all imitated the Western military system, built men-of-war, cast cannon, and defended herself from their attack. In the second place, she learned medicine and other branches of learning, and thus contributed to the public weal. Furthermore, she studied law and economy with the intention of establishing her nation in the world and of organising the institutions necessary for it. On account of this she could be an independent country amidst her national difficulties without being disdained by any of the foreign countries. On account of this, moreover, she has been able to be considered one of the Powers. If, on the contrary, Japan had been too proud to imitate the West: if she had attempted to improve the bow and arrow instead of imitating the cannon, or if she had been contented with the *kago* (a sort of palanquin) instead of the train, she would not have been able to maintain her existence.

Of course, her imitation of the West went to an extreme: she admired everything Western, while things Japanese, though excellent, were apt to be ignored. There was a time when her noble works of art and her good customs were

indifferently disregarded and thrown off; and even now this bad custom remains. But it is prevailing in some limited circles. Generally speaking, Japan's imitation of Western civilisation has been the right thing; and this has rescued her from the brink of ruin and brought her to the present prosperity.

Western civilisation of to-day was not dated long ago, but is rooted these three or four hundred years. We cannot learn it in a short time. Japan has been learning it these hundred years, but even to-day it is not enough. She must learn further and more assiduously. The reason that Japan's activity since the Restoration has been directed chiefly to imitation is because she has been busy imitating and has not had time enough to create. We cannot conclude from this fact that the Japanese have no creative power.

Some go further and say, "It is true that the Japanese have been too busy imitating to exhibit their originality these many years. But was there any civilisation peculiar to Japan? What is the civilisation besides that which has been introduced from Korea and China? Was not Japanese civilisation always a mere transplantation of foreign civilisation?"

There are many in Japan who propose such an argument, and they are men of thought and learning. But I should like to ask of these men, "Is this argument applicable to Japan alone? Does it not hold good equally in British, French and German civilisation? Do you think that England, France, Germany and the other civilised countries alone have a civilisation of their own? and that Japan alone has no civilisation peculiar to her and that hers is merely an imitated civilisa-

tion?" If they think so, I am afraid they have not studied Western civilisation enough.

It is needless to say that Western civilisation of to-day is traceable to Greece and Rome, and further to Phoenicia, Babylon, Assyria and Egypt; and originally to India or China. Asian and African civilisation entered Greece and Rome, where it formed a great reservoir called European civilisation. From Rome it was introduced to the Teutons and Gauls, who were then savages; and it has formed modern civilisation after the mediaeval ages. If we consider from afar English, French and German civilisation, each seems to have some remarkable specialties of its own. But if we trace the sources of these civilisations, we shall see that they have once been influenced by the civilisations of many other countries. In this respect Japanese civilisation is quite similar to English, French, and German civilisation. If there be any difference, it may be that which is derived from their geographical and historical situation: it may be only a matter of degree. Of course, English civilisation has its own specialties, and German civilisation has its own specialties; and so has Japanese civilisation. Japan has adopted Chinese and Western civilisation, and has always Japanised it.

The Japanese people of to-day, brought up in the atmosphere of Western civilisation, are inclined to think that things Western are all good and great. They associate the West with the train, telegraph, aeroplane, science, great industry, progress, civilisation; and they associate Japan and the East with stubbornness, savagery, superstition, fogysm. They seem to think all Western people can

invent such things as the locomotive, flying machine and telephone, and that all Japanese people are savages full of superstition. They forget these machines and engines were not invented by all Western people, but by some great Western men; and that all the others imitate and make use of them. They are apt to think that there is a great difference in intellect between the Japanese and Westerners, and that the former do nothing but imitate while the latter always invent.

The above statements only serve to show that there is no clear proof that the Japanese themselves lack originality. Let me proceed to give one or two instances of remarkable originality as manifested by Japanese people. The first are the works of those lady writers who appeared in the Heian period. Murasaki Shikibu's *Genji Monogatari* and Sei-Shonagon's *Makura no Soshi* appeared in the 10th century of the Christian era. Did any such splendid works appear in England, France or Germany in those days? It must be said to be a wonderful thing that in so remote an age such great works were written by Japanese women, who are generally considered to be inferior in education and intellect to Western women. In the 16th century England produced Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey; these ages somewhat resembled the Heian period of Japan, but were six centuries later.

Another instance is the development of civilisation in the Tokugawa period. Quite independent of any foreign influence, this period was one in which Japan produced her own special civilisation. In the Genroku and Kyoho years (1688-1735), especially, she achieved the

glory of civilisation. This is worth particularly recording in the history of the world's civilisation.

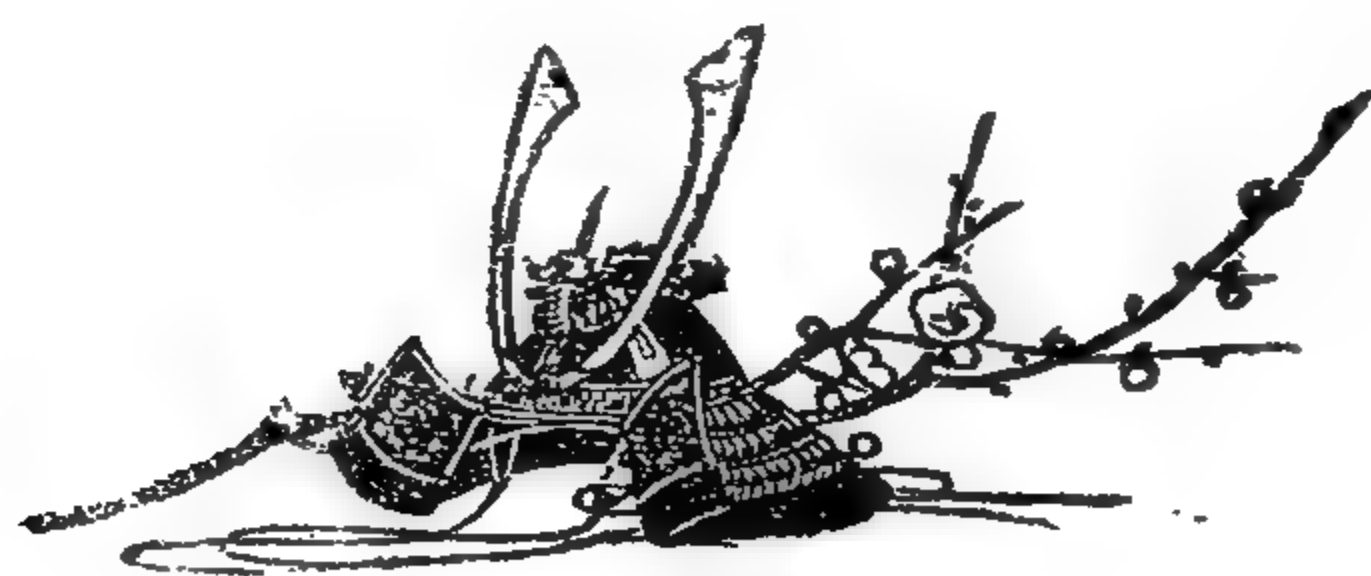
The Meiji period was one in which Japan, as has just been mentioned, imitated Western civilisation. Notwithstanding, the Japanese specialties presented themselves, and made great progress in some points—say, in military and primary education. To do her justice, Japan is not inferior to any other country in these two respects.

If we consider more radically, imitation itself is not always inferior to creation. Considered from the merit of spiritual activity, creation is a step superior to imitation, it is true; but an imitator is not actually inferior to an inventor or a creator. Let us compare Germany and France. France chiefly surpasses Germany in creation. Germany excels in imitating foreign things and improving them. German learning is a wonder in the world, but no German has ever made such great inventions or discoveries as Newton's universal gravitation or Darwin's evolution theory. The flying machine and the submarine boat were invented by Frenchmen, but it is Germans that have improved them, built ingenious aeroplanes and submarines, and embarrassed their enemies

in the late World's War. German imitations often surpass their originals.

Though the Japanese, therefore, may be supposed to excel only in imitation and lack originality, they need not fear or take a gloomy view. They should display their strong points more and more, and contribute to the world's civilisation. In fact, it is not proved that the Japanese lack originality. The idea is based on some very superficial observations, and a conclusion hastily drawn.

I do not encourage the blind pride of the Japanese, but there are young men who think the ability of Japanese people is inferior to that of Westerners, that everything Western is excellent and everything Japanese bad, and that the Japanese are an inferior nation. I greatly regret there are such. Japanese people think Chinese and Koreans are trucklers; but to my thinking, none are greater trucklers than the Japanese in some circles to-day. They think everything *foreign-made* is good and that everything *made in Japan* is a crude article. Such an idea is prevalent in the world of thought, too. The thought that the Japanese excel only in imitation and lack originality may have come from such weak minds.



THE INTONATION OF THE "NOH" SONG

By MARK KING

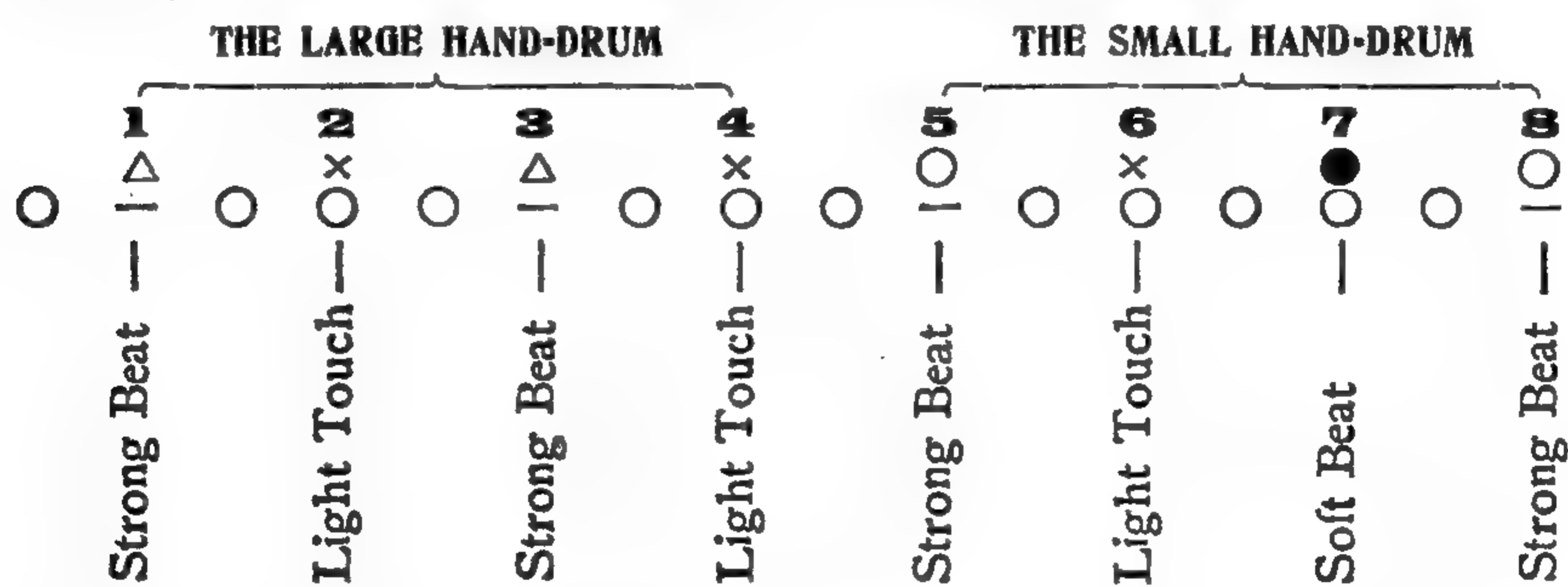
VI

EACH line of the lyrical drama of the "Noh" dance has 12 syllables composed of 7, 5 syllables in a line, and the octave time is applied to 12 syllables in a line, which is divided into two parts and the part composed of the "7" syllables is intoned to the accompaniment of the large hand-drum, the latter half being accompanied by the small hand-drum. The octave-time of a line is called the "Honji"; and the sexi-time is called the "Kataji" or the "Hitotsuji"; and the quadri-time is called the "Tori"; and the binary-time is called the "Okuri."

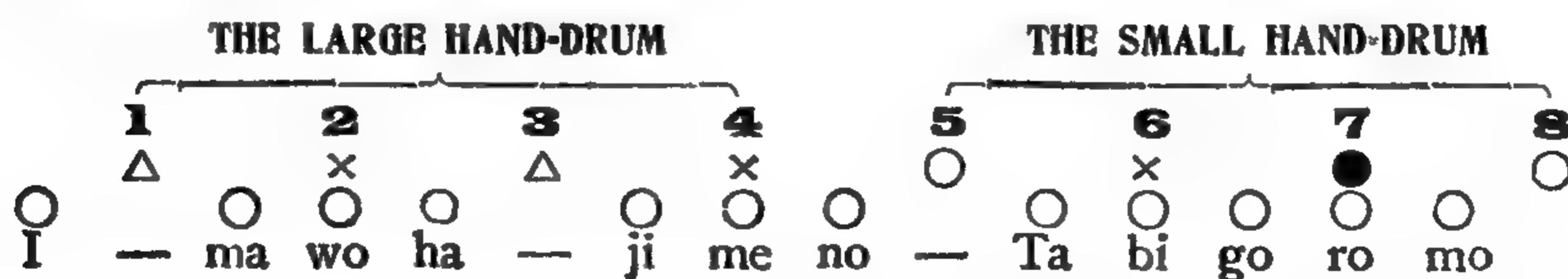
△, ○ are the notes of the strong beat in singing, and × represents a very light touch, while ● represents a soft beat, and ▲ represents the hard sound in the large hand-drum; and ă (as in căt), ě (měn), ĭ (pĭn), ǒ (gǒt), and ů (bŭll) are short musical sounds, while \bar{n} as in $\bar{m}\bar{o}\bar{o}\bar{n}$ is marked as above representing a long musical sound.

"═", "═" are the marks of the rising and the falling of the sound in the intonation, 〰 is that of the running notes, and 〰 denotes a "quicker, higher, and longer" sound.

Part (I). "Honji" has octave-time in a line, and is as follows:—



Example:—



The "Takasago" of the "Noh" dance.

Part (II). "Tori" has quadri-time in a line, and is as follows:—

THE LARGE HAND-DRUM **THE SMALL HAND-DRUM**

| | |
|--|--|
| 1

Strong Beat —
2

Light Touch — | 3

Soft Beat —
4

Strong Beat — |
|--|--|

Example:—

| | |
|---|---|
| THE LARGE HAND-DRUM | THE SMALL HAND-DRUM |
| 1 2 3 4

— (Tori) — | 5 6 7 8

— (Tori) — |
| 1 2

— (Tori) — | 3 4

— (Tori) — |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

— (Tori) — | 1 2 3 4

— (Tori) — |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

— (Tori) — | 1 2 3 4

— (Tori) — |

The "Mii-Dera" of the "Noh" dance.

Part (III). "Kataji" or "Hitotsuji" has sexi-time in a line, and is as follows:—

THE LARGE HAND-DRUM **THE SMALL HAND-DRUM**

| | |
|--|--|
| 1

Strong Beat —
2

Light Touch — | 3

Strong Beat —
4

Light Touch —
5

Soft Beat —
6

Strong Beat — |
|--|--|

Example :—

| THE LARGE HAND-DRUM | | | | | | | | THE SMALL HAND-DRUM | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|---|----|----|
| 1
△ | 2
× | 3
△ | 4
× | 5
○ | 6
× | 7
● | 8
○ | 1
△ | 2
× | 3
△ | 4
× | 5
○ | 6
× | 7
● | 8
○ | | | | |
| Fu | — | ke | yu | ku | — | ka | ne | no | ō | ko | e | ki | ke | ě | ba | | | | |
| —(Tori)— | | | | | | | | 1
△ | 2
× | | | | | 3
● | 4
○ | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | ă | (Yaohá) | | | | — | ● | A | ka | | | |
| —(Kataji)— | | | | | | | | 1
△ | 2
× | 3
○ | 4
× | 5
● | 6
○ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | ă | nu | ũ | — | Wa | — | ka | re | no | — | to | ri |
| 1
△ | 2
× | 3
△ | 4
× | 5
○ | 6
× | 7
● | 8
○ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| wa | ă | ● | Mo | no | — | ka | wa | to | ō | E | i | ze | si | mo | — | | | | |
| (Yaa) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1
○ | | | | 2
○ | 3
○ | 4
○ | 5
○ | 6
○ | 7
○ | 8
○ | | | | | | | | | |
| n | | | | — | — | ● | Ko | — | i | ji | no | — | ta | yo | ri | no | ō | ○ | |
| (Yao) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1
○ | 2
○ | 3
○ | 4
○ | 5
○ | 6
○ | 7
○ | 8
○ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| to | — | zu | re | no | — | Ko | e | to | — | ki | ku | mo | no | wo | ō. | | | | |

The "Mii-Dera" of the "Noh" dance.

Part (IV). "Okuri" has binary-time in a line, and is as follows :—

| THE LARGE HAND-DRUM | | | | | | | | THE SMALL HAND-DRUM | | | | THE LARGE HAND-DRUM | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| 1
△ | 2
× | 3
△ | 4
× | 5
○ | 6
× | 7
● | 8
○ | 1
○ | 2
○ | 3
○ | 4
○ | 5
○ | 6
○ | | |
| ○ | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1
● | 2
○ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Soft Beat | Strong Beat |

Example :—

| THE LARGE HAND-DRUM | | | | THE SMALL HAND-DRUM | | | THE LARGE HAND-DRUM | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|----------|---------------------|--|
| 1
△ | 2
× | 3
△ | 4
× | 5
○ | 6
× | 7
● | 8
△ | |
| — | — | ○
Tu | — | ○
ki | ○
o | ○
ti | — | |
| (Yaó) | | | | — | ○
To | ○
ri | ○
na | |
| | | | | — | ○
i | ○
te | ○
ē | |
| | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">THE SMALL HAND-DRUM</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">1 2</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">● ○</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">○
Si i</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">—</p> </div> | | | | |
| — (Okuri) — | | | | | | | | |
| ○
mo | — | ○
Te | ○
n | ○
ni | — | ○
mi | ○
ti | |
| ○
te | — | ○
su | ○
sa | ○
ma | ○
si | ○
ku | ○
Ko | |
| ○
ō | ○
so | ○
ō | ○
n | ○
no | — | ○
gyo | ○
ka | |
| | | | | ○
mo | — | ○
Ho | ○
no | |
| | | | | ○
ka | ○
ni | — i. | | |

The "Mii-Dera" of the "Noh" dance.

PART TWO

There are three main intonations :—"Hira-Nori" or the "Even Intonation," "Chū-Nori" or the "Quick Intonation," and "Ō-Nori" or the "Wavy Intonation."

Part (1). "Hira-Nori" (Hiraji) or the "Even Intonation" is used for "Shidai," "Michi-Yuki," "Age-Uta," "Sage-Uta," "Syodō," "Kusé," "Rongi," etc.

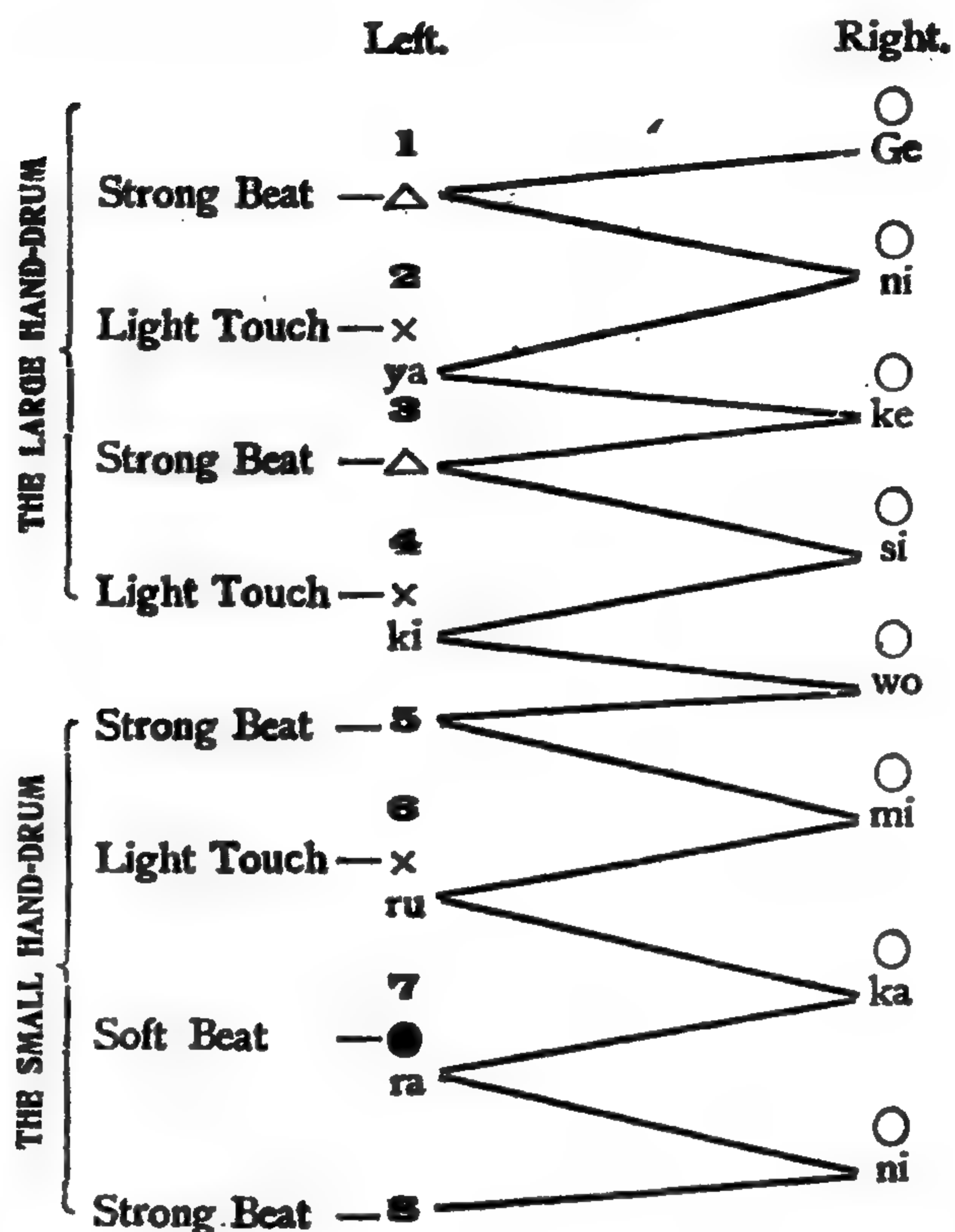
"Hira-Nori" is in "Andante" time at 152 of the Metronome. The Metronome is an instrument for indicating and marking exact time in music, and it consists of a pendulum whose period of vibration is regulated by a shifting or sliding weight—a correct Metronome beats seconds when set at 60.

The "Even Intonation" is as follows :—

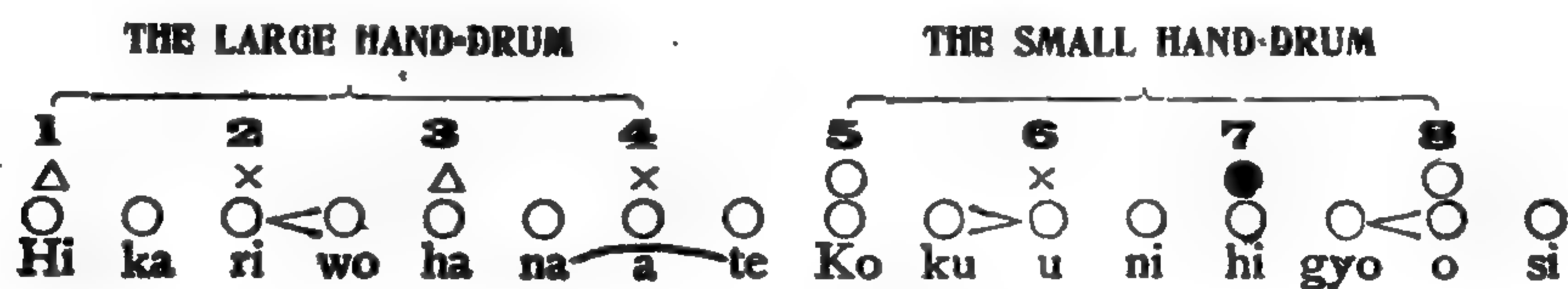
| THE LARGE HAND-DRUM | | | | THE SMALL HAND-DRUM | | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1
△ | 2
× | 3
△ | 4
× | 5
○ | 6
× | 7
● | 8
○ |
| ○
Ge | — | ○
ni | ○
ya | ○
ke | — | ○
si | ○
ki |
| | | | | ○
wo | — | ○
mi | ○
ru |
| | | | | ○
ka | ○
ra | ○
ni | — |

The "Tamura" of the "Noh" dance.

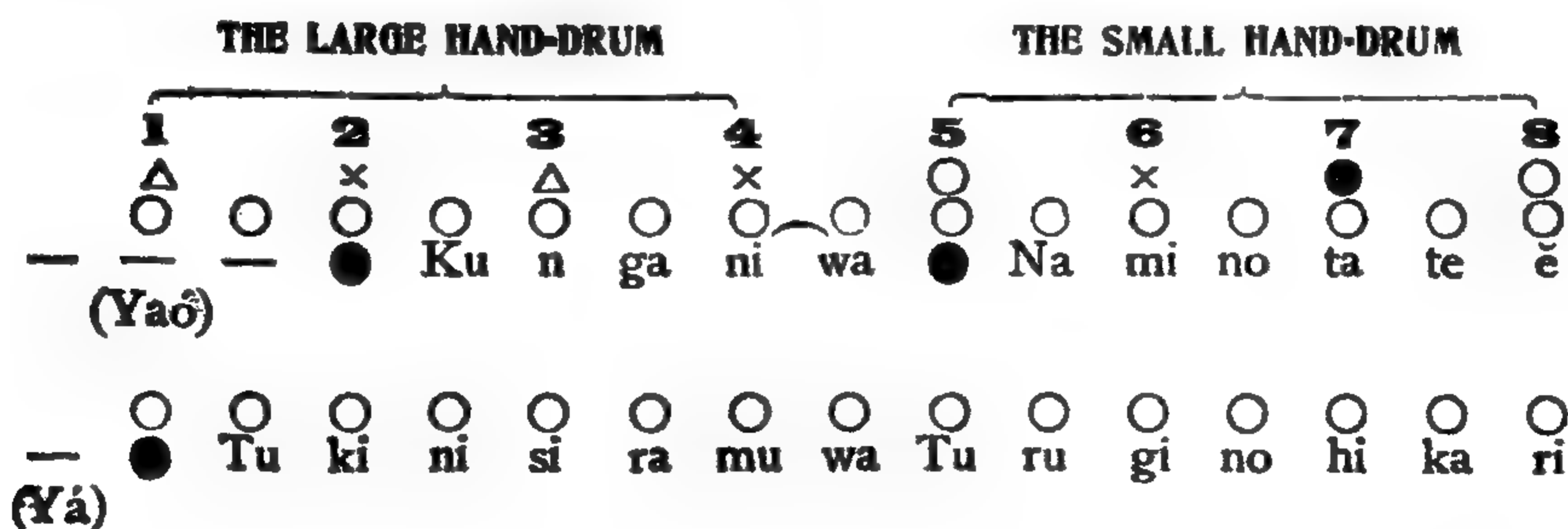
(THE METRONOME).



Part (2). "Chū-Nori" (Shura-Nori) or the "Quick Intonation" is as follows:—



The "Tamura" of the "Noh" dance.



The "Yashima" of the "Noh" dance.

Shidai, Michi-Yuki, Issei, Sashi, Uta, Kuri, Kusé, Rongi, Machi-Utai, Nochi-Shite-no-De, Kiri, Katari, and Waka. They are as follows :—

- (1).—"Shidai" or "Programme" is an explanation of the beginning of a performance of the "Noh" dance, and is recited by the Deutagonist (Waki). It is a poem composed of 7, 5 syllables with this meaning :—"It is now my first journey, and many days must be taken to finish my long travelling." The Deutagonist sings the poems twice over, but the Chorus is sung only after the first verse.
- (2).—"Michi-Yuki" or "Process" is a poem which is recited by the Deutagonist (Waki) in a fluent style and describes the picturesque scenes on the journey. The poem is composed of 7, 5 syllables; and after the dancer has recited the poem of the "Process," it sometimes is followed by the prose of "I hurried along on the way here," which is called "Tsuki-Zerifu" or "the arrival words."
- (3).—"Issei" or "Joint singing" is a poem to be sung by the Protagonist (Shité), or the Deutagonist (Waki), and the Companion (Tsuré) together, to state their impressions of the charming scenes on their journey. It is an epic poem composed of (A) 5; 7, 5; 7, 5 syllables, or (B) 7, 5; 7, 5; 7, 5 syllables :—

Example :— (A).

| 7 syllables | | | | | | | 5 syllables | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|----|----|----|--------|
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | | | | | | | — | Ta | ka | sa | go no |
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Ma | tu | no | Ha | ru | ka | ze | — | Fu | ki | ku | re te |
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| O | no | e | no | ka | ne | mo | — | Hi | bi | ku | na ri. |

The "Takasago."

Example :— (B).

| 7 syllables | | | | | | | 5 syllables | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|----|----|----|-------|
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Si | o | ku | mi | gu | ru | ma | — | Wa | zu | ka | na ru |
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| U | ki | yo | ni | me | gu | ru | — | Ha | ka | na | sa yo |
| ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | — | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Na | mi | ko | ko | mo | to | ya | — | Su | ma | no | u ra. |

The "Matsu-Kaze."

- (4).—"Sashi" or the "Opening of the singing" is the first stanza to be sung smoothly and fluently by the Protagonist (Shité).
- (5).—"Uta" or "Poem or Song" is a grand and beautiful poem with a melody. There are two different renderings of the poem :—one is called "Age-Uta" or "High-pitched poem" to be sung in a high pitched voice,

the other is called "Sage-Uta" or "Low-pitched poem" to be rendered in a low key.

- (6).—"Kuri" is a kind of an intonation of the "Noh" dance which is a poem to be sung by a Chorus previous to the "Kusé Dance."
- (7).—"Kusé" is an intonation of the "Kusé Dance" which was much in vogue in ancient times. There are two different styles in the singing of the "Kusé":—one is called "I-Gusé" and the song which accompanies it is sung, slowly and gently, by the Protagonist (Shité) who is sitting on the stage or a tabouret; the other is called "Mai-Gusé" or "Tachi-Gusé" which is to be sung lightly by the Chorus while the Protagonist is dancing. The poem to be sung by the Protagonist in dancing is called "Ageba."
- (8).—"Rongi" or "Argument" is a lyric poem in dialogue sung merrily and jovially by the Protagonist, the Deutagonist, the Companion and Chorus, alternately.
- (9).—"Machi-Utai" is a poem, and its name originated in the waiting for the Second Protagonist (Nochi-Shité) to come upon the stage after the exit of the First Protagonist (Maé Shité). The Deutagonist began to sing the poem after a farce (Kyōgen or Comedietta), and during an Interval of the "Noh" dance.
- (10).—"Nochi-Shité-no-De" means that the Second Protagonist came on to the stage, and began to sing the poem in the same manner as the First Protagonist sang it previously.
- (11).—"Kiri" or "Finis" is a poem at the close of the "Noh" dance.
- (12).—"Katari" or "Narration" is a poem to be sung by the Protagonist with a peculiar intonation at the end of the "Noh" dance.
- (13).—"Waka" is a fragment of a poem of the "Noh" dance and it is to be sung by the Protagonist at the conclusion of the dance.

Part (II). The modulations of the prose recitation of the "Noh" dance are as follows:—Kotoba, Sashi, Iroyé, Kuri, Nanori, Yobikake, Mondō, Katari, Kudoki, and Fumi.

- (1).—"Nanori" or "Introduction of the personal name and status" is prose which is recited by the Deutagonist (Waki) who comes upon the stage repeating the words:—"I am a priest (or a monk), who comes from an eastern country."
- (2).—"Yobikake" or "Calling or Accosting" is in prose and is used when the Deutagonist accosts the Protagonist (Shité) from the Bridge.
- (3).—"Mondō" or "Dialogue" is a conversation between the Protagonist and the Deutagonist.
- (4).—"Katari" or "Narration" is narrative prose related by the Deutagonist at the end of the "Noh" dance.
- (5).—"Kudoki" or "Reminiscence" is a recollection of what one did at some past time.
- (6).—"Fumi" or "Letter" is a letter found in the "Yuya" and "Hana-Gatami" or the "Flowery Basket" of the "Noh" dance.

MIGRATION OF STUDENTS IN THE WORLD

By DR. S. MOTODA

[The following interesting study of the great movement of students from one country to another in search of learning was read before the Josui Club, Tokyo, by the author.]

One of the most interesting subjects brought out at the meeting of the General Committee of the World Student Christian Federation, held at St. Beatenberg in Switzerland last summer was the migration of students in the world. Going out from a somewhat isolated insular country such as Japan, I was more than any other impressed by the revelation that there is a great movement of the world's inhabitants from one place to another in quest of pleasure or wealth or knowledge.

We know from the history of mankind that there have always been such movements in certain parts of the world. The migration of the Israelites is probably the best illustration of the fact. But with the improvement of communication, and with the desire for greater happiness and higher life, the migration of peoples on the face of earth has become quite universal and constant.

This is more true in the West than in the East. Traveling through America and Europe, one is surprised to see how many tourists there are, men and women, individuals and families, moving about from one country to another. In hotels, stations, and postoffices, you will notice all shades of color and hear all kinds of languages. Nor are there only transients; there are also large numbers of resident foreigners, consisting of officials, business men, missionaries, and laboring men who have settled down and mingled

with the native population. To us Easterners every city in the West presents manifold cosmopolitan characteristics.

One aspect of this great movement particularly impresses me, namely, the movement of students from one part of the world to another. It is said that there are three great streams of movement among the students of the world, the first of which is the stream of Oriental students, moving to Japan, America, England, and France. There are today nearly 9,000 Chinese students abroad, of whom 4,000 are in Japan, 2,000 in France, 1,400 in the United States, 400 in England, and the others distributed throughout the rest of Europe. There are about 2,500 Japanese students abroad, including "Renshusei" (training student), most of whom are in the United States. Before the war, there were about 500 in England and other European countries, but at the end of the war there were only 44. Now the number has begun to increase again. In Switzerland alone there are about 50, and in England about 300. The Filipino students have two streams of movement, one to Japan and the other to the United States. In Japan there are probably 30 in all, while in the United States 300. The Indian students, too, are moving in opposite directions; a few of them are now in Japan, and 1,000 in England. The second great stream is the moving of Slavic students from Russia and Poland to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France and Belgium. The third is the movement from Latin America to North America and some European countries.

Besides these main streams, there are smaller movements constantly going on between the European countries and also between America and Europe. These students are free citizens of the world. They move from one country to another and stay where they can get the best of what they want.

In the United States of America there are nearly 600 universities and colleges, with 260,000 students, of whom 8,000 are foreign students, representing over 100 nationalities and races. In England there are 10 universities with 30,000 students, one-tenth of whom are foreign students. Besides Oriental students, there are Egyptians, West Indians, Africans, Serbians, Americans, and continental students flocking to Oxford and Cambridge. In France, there are 16 universities. Since the war, the number of students has decreased to 10,000. Of these 10,000 more than half are foreign students. Germany has 22 universities with 15,000 students. Notwithstanding a great decrease in the number of students from other countries, there are still 2,000 or 3,000 foreign students in these universities. Switzerland has long been known as a center of education. Though such a small country, there are 7 universities with 7,000 students, of whom 3,000 are foreigners. In Austria, Vienna University is the most famous. It has over 10,000 students in all its departments, of whom more than 8,000 are German-speaking students, the balance being made up of Czecho-Slovaks, Serbians, Italians, Rumanians, and representatives of other countries. In Hungary, Budapest is the center of education. There are over 5,000 students in the university and about 5,000 in the other colleges. Of these students 35 per cent are refugee students from the universities of Pozsony and Kolosvar, now in Czech and Rumanian territory respectively. Prague University in Czecho-Slovakia is really in two parts, one being Czech and the other German, each of which has 7,000 or 8,000 students. Russia has ten universities. During the war, a university for women was created in Petrograd. The Bolsheviks have also established universities at Volonesh and Yalta. There is no way

to ascertain how many foreign students are found in these universities, but it is probable that there are some even in these Bolshevik universities.

These are the plain facts of the present time. When we read the history of the institution it is interesting to note that from the very beginning the university existed partially, and in some cases entirely, for foreign students. The university, as its terminology indicates, was originally a company or a guild of teachers, or scholars, or both combined, and was intended, in the first instance, to secure mutual protection. It was composed, to a large extent, of students from foreign countries, for the protection of its members from the extortion of the townsmen and other annoyances incident in medieval times to residence in a foreign country. This organization later came to assume the nature of a school and the teacher was given the right of teaching or conferring degrees from either pope, emperor or king. The earliest university was the medical school of Salerno in Italy, founded in the 9th century with a view to protect students as the original guilds did, and was followed in the 12th century by Bologna University, which was a law school. Bologna University furnished the model for the University of Paris which, in turn, was copied by Prague and Leipsic Universities. Oxford University was also modelled after the University of Paris. In the United States today the English system prevails for colleges and the German for universities. In all these universities and colleges, both in America and Europe, there has never been lost the original idea of accommodating foreign students with the same privileges as the native students.

From these facts it is plainly seen that the university centers have always been moving in the West. In the earliest period of the university, Italy was the greatest center. From Italy it moved to France. From France it took two forms, one in Germany and the other in England. From these two countries, America copied the organizations of university and college, and has made, or is going to make, her system of higher education the

very best in the world. I do not mean that European universities have declined in any way, I only say that America has made such progress in education as to enable the Americans to say that their universities can do as much or even more than the European universities have been doing. I doubt if there is any country in Europe where there are as many universities and colleges in proportion to the population, any country where the schools are as well equipped and materials for study as amply supplied, or any country where as many foreign students, representing as many nationalities and races, are found, as in the United States of America. The migration of students and the movement of educational centers in the world of today are both interesting, but it should be remembered that, in connection with these facts, there are several problems which justly claim our serious consideration.

Foreign students are generally considered to afford a fair index of their national characteristics. Whatever they do, or think, or are, is considered as a reflection of the life and thought of the nation they represent. It is more or less true of all official representatives, business men, or even laboring men, residing in another country, but is absolutely true of the student class, because the students are unrestricted by business interest or diplomatic conventionalities, unreserved in expression, and open in manner and disposition. England judges India by observing the Indian students in her universities, Germany judges America through the American students in Berlin and Leipsic. So we judge China through the Chinese students in Tokyo. Japan is judged through her students abroad. When I saw a Japanese professor in Berne University, Switzerland, the first thing he said was that he and his fellow students were very careful not to injure the name and honor of their

country. This is the spirit that I would like to see in every one of our 2,500 students in foreign countries. The second consideration is that foreign students do, consciously or unconsciously, play a large part in establishing connections between the country where they are and the country whence they come. Friendship between any and all nations is most truly formed and promoted by friendship between the individuals of those countries. The student class is the greatest power for promoting it because the students are destined to influence the public opinion of their respective homelands when they return. While they are pursuing their studies in schools, they are quietly, and yet very effectively, imbibing the spirit of their environment, and are very sensitive to impressions received from the people around them. They go home not only with newly acquired knowledge, but also with the influences, social and individual, of the place wherein they lived. If those influences were good, their attitude toward that country will always be friendly. Their appreciation of kindly treatment will be a means of binding the two nations together. On the other hand, if they were not treated as they had hoped to be treated, the spirit of antipathy and ill-feeling will go with them and stay with them in their own countries. Here is a great lesson for us. Are we treating foreign students as justly and kindly in our schools, lodging houses, and streets as our students are treated in America and England? Are we not losing the greatest and best opportunity of maintaining and promoting friendship and goodwill between Japan and the countries which they represent? This is the point which every one of us ought to study carefully and conscientiously, not simply for the sake of brotherly love between them and us, but also for the purpose of keeping peace and friendship between their countries and ours.

AN AMERICAN'S MESSAGE TO HIS HOME LAND

[The following is an article prepared by Rev. George Whiteside, who recently returned from the Orient, for the *Evanston News-Index*. He had an opportunity to obtain first-hand information on the so-called Japanese question.—EDITOR.]

THE Far East question is one that will not down. It is constantly coming up and will continue to do so until it is settled and settled right. A better acquaintance and understanding between East and West will go a long way toward settling many of our differences and correcting many of our mistaken ideas.

The first impression a foreigner gets on entering the country is that he is face to face with a people who need help. They are a people of extremes, a nation of burden-bearers. Everything is done in such an intensive way. A workman will sit and rub, file and fit for a whole day or week if need be on a square inch of space. Their extremes are seen in that they are up to date in so many things and so extremely ancient in others.

In warships and equipment Japan ranks high. Being an island people they are a sea-going people with 3,000 merchant vessels touching every worth while port in the world. Steam and electric railways are operated with great skill, while in Tokyo a modern elevated system is doing good service. The electricity is supplied by the aid of the numerous mountain streams and the most obscure cottage is brilliantly lighted. Buildings of the most modern concrete construction are going up in all the cities, and the seven and eight story department store is becoming very popular.

To offset all this, the common people work like slaves; men and women do the work of the horse or ox, or as we would say, of the motor truck or the gas engine. It is not an unusual thing to see

a man and his wife with her child on her back hitched to the same load pulling every pound they are able, stopping only to mop the flowing brow. They carry great loads on their backs, and cellars are often excavated by carrying the rock and gravel out on a pole between two of them. The tools they use are extremely primitive, mostly made by the smith around the corner. The implements and methods on the farm are no improvement over the days of Abraham or the time of Christ. All this because a man is cheaper than a machine, or if a horse or ox were employed there would be the extra expense of food and shelter. Human life is the cheapest and most abundant thing in Japan. Therefore let man work. Yes, and he does work. His willingness to labor is outdone only by the pleasure he seems to get out of it. A loafer or a beggar is a rare object in Japan.

All of this, however, leads up to a bit of interesting history in connection with our own country. In 1853 Commodore Perry, in command of a fleet of battleships, sailed into the harbor of Yedo and requested fellowship and commercial relations with Japan. For two hundred years her people had been shut in, and the world shut out. The visit of Commodore Perry eventuated in the opening of the prison doors and setting the prisoners free. He took with him models of a locomotive and train of cars, our telegraph system and the steamship, etc., to illustrate what was going on in the outside world. These models were left with the people and may be seen

today, carefully guarded in the museum of the Imperial University. Strange as it may seem, these models were the first things developed, and along these lines they excel today.

The Perry expedition was backed by some of the strong men of that day. The one outstanding event of President Fillmore's administration was the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan. When Daniel Webster was secretary of state he strongly advocated this movement. In later years James G. Blaine and President Cleveland took steps in the interest of closer relations. Our government had paid as much as \$7,000 for a single cablegram from Washington to Peking, China, by way of Europe, and Mr. Blaine strongly urged cable connection between America, China and Japan by way of Hawaii.

Townsend Harris was the first United States minister to Japan. At first it was necessary that he should have the protection of a bodyguard. They were suspicious of the foreigner. But Mr. Harris soon proved himself their friend and he accomplished wonders. He advised sending a Japanese commission to the United States for treaty purposes, and eighty-one representatives were selected. They were brought over and returned on an American man-of-war and toasted and feasted to a finish in San Francisco, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. It was their first experience away from home and the impression made on them by what they saw and experienced can better be imagined than described. Their reception being so warm and cordial they returned with a most glowing account of the great American people.

From all outward indications, so far as the visitor or even the missionary can detect, Japan still holds her original good opinion of the United States. From many things published, it would seem she was viciously antagonistic. The facts, when you are among them, are just the reverse. From the governors of the prefectures, and mayors of the great cities, to the humblest citizen, all plead earnestly for the good will of America. Their achievements in the past they attribute largely to the favor of the

United States. Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris are names revered and honored among them. We took the initiative. We solicited their friendship and suggested that their ports should be open to foreign trade; they responded promptly and have in turn given many lessons in industry, economy, good will and courtesy which it would be well to learn.

While in some things the most backward of nations, at the same time, unquestionably, the miracle of the past twenty-five years is the progress made by the Japanese people—progress not only in material things, but from the point of view of education, medical science, philanthropy and religion. In schools and hospitals, Y.M.C.A., W.C.T.U., Red Cross and social service, they are forging themselves to the front rank among the nations.

If Japan is willing to give America large credit for being her teacher, America might be proud of her pupil. It is generally understood that the Japanese are an imitative people. They have been severely criticized for some of their foreign holdings, their militaristic tendencies, Korean policies, etc. Japan has made some great mistakes and perpetrated some criminal proceedings with others. In many cases she pleads guilty, but after all, in their manner of procedure they have been imitating largely the conduct of the great Powers under similar circumstances.

A pagan nation but sixty years in touch with the outside world has many things to learn. Let the nations set a good example and she will emulate the good as well as imitate the questionable. During the early years of the world war, Japan watched the United States closely. They knew our neutral attitude and saw at the same time the long profits coming into our commercial coffers—drachmas were received dripping with the life blood of Europe. They asked: "Is that what you call democracy, a government by the people? If so, it is not such a good form of government after all."

But when our nation entered the war, and Japan saw liberty loans and Y.M.C.A. gifts go over the top—when she

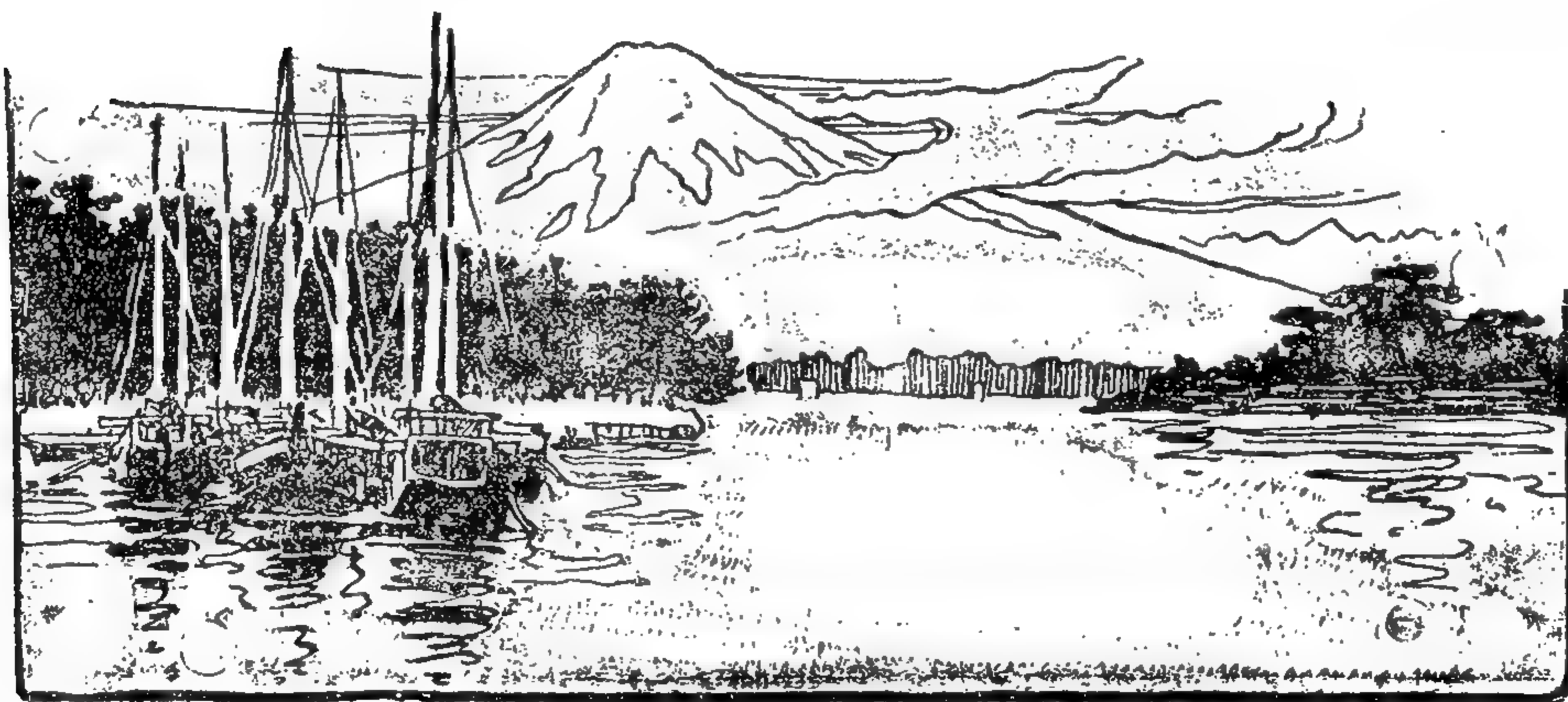
saw the Atlantic bridged over and troops by millions, munitions and provisions without stint carried up to the battle front without money and without price, she threw her hat in the air and shouted. "Let us have democracy!" What an opportunity we still have to help Japan in her struggle upward from paganism, slavery and antiquity! She has many problems—agricultural and industrial, over-population and limited resources, educational and religious. At such a crisis she does not need an executioner, but the help of a big brother.

The transitional period has come. Great changes are imminent. The old faiths are drifting with nothing in view. A former Japanese statesman said: "We must rely upon religion for our highest welfare. I am persuaded that the religion of Christ is the one most full of strength and promise for our nation." If the Christian church could win the people as rapidly as the old faith is losing them, it would be a safe thing for Japan and the world. Her material success in the past, together with her educational growth, are making her the leader of the Orient.

If that leadership is Christian it will be a great blessing, but if it is pagan, it will

be an untold blight and curse to all Asia. Someone has said: "It yet remains for a single nation to avow itself Christian and work out in the realm of its dealings and ideals the principles of Christ and thus by actual demonstration reveal to the world what Christianity can do for the nation that accepts it." The United States is in a position to do this by origin and history, as well as by the prestige she holds among the nations.

We call it the Far East, but it is rather the Near East. We sailed from Yokohama to Seattle in nine days. Instead of a barrier to separate, the Pacific should be a link to unite America to Japan. With cable bands and commercial bands and bands of Christian brotherhood we ought to obey Christ's new commandment. We can accomplish more together than either nation can accomplish separately. We have enough raw materials to go around. May we not have enough of the Christian spirit also? God that made the world hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth. "I am a debtor," says Paul, "both to the Greek and the barbarian, both to the wise and the unwise,"

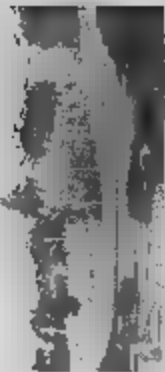




Magician's Forest



A Fairy House Garden



Building, Harvard Univ.

KOISHIKAWA BOTANICAL GARDEN

By K. SAKAI

THE Botanical Garden attached to the Department of Natural Science of the Imperial University, Tokyo, is located in Koishikawa ward, in the northern part of the city, and covers an area of about forty acres. Hakusan Goten, where the garden is located, is a section which takes its name from the palace of the same name belonging to Tsunayoshi Tokugawa, the fifth Shogun, or great general. After the demise of this Shogun, the garden was used for medicinal herbs and came to be known as a Medicinal Herb Garden. After the Shogunate was abolished, in 1868, the Garden was transferred to the Tokyo Urban prefectural government. In 1869, the University took over the management of the Garden once more and it became the Herb Garden attached to the Medical College. In 1875, the name was changed to the Koishikawa Botanical Garden, under the oversight of the University, and has so continued to the present day.

Specimens have been collected and transplanted here from foreign countries as well as the home land, and now there are over three thousand varieties. This makes the Garden very useful to students of botany, entomology, pharmacology, etc. As to the classification of plants, that of Dr. H. G. A. Engler and Dr.

Plumptre was followed. In addition to those outdoors there are many curious exotic potted plants kept in the greenhouses and propagated under glass. These greenhouses are of two kinds—one Occidental and the other Oriental in arrangement. In the Japanese house there are three sections, Karamuro (Chinese), Okamuro (National) and Osakamuro (Osaka) styles. In the European-style house tropical plants are kept. In the western part of the grounds, a typical Japanese landscape garden is to be found, and this presents a varied scene for each season of the year. This garden is the same one which formerly belonged to the Hakusan palace and is one of the city's noted gardens. On the south there is an Assembly Hall used for the lectures and meetings of various learned societies and also for research work. A class room for the use of the Botanical Department of the University was attached to this hall in 1904. The plan is in operation of exchanging the seeds of rare plants with colleges all over the world, and for this purpose a catalogue is printed and distributed.

The present superintendent of the Koishikawa Garden is Ninzo Matsumura, D. Sc., a Japanese authority on botany who is also dean of the Botanical Department. The garden is opened to the general

public for inspection from April 1st to September 30th (from 6 a.m. to 6 p. m.); from October 1st to November 30th (7 a.m. to 5 p.m.) and December 1st to the end of February (9 a.m. to 4 p. m.); from March 1st to March 31st (7 a.m. to 5 p.m.), but from December 26th to January 5th it is closed.

The admission fee is as follows :

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Admission ticket | ... | ... | ... | .10 |
| Twenty admission ticket | ... | ... | ... | ¥1.60 |
| Fifty | " | " | ... | 3.60 |
| Greenhouse | " | " | ... | .05 |

The institution of medicinal gardens in Japan was in the first year of the Taiho Era (701 A. D.) in the reign of Empero Monbu, but the Yedo Medicinal Garden of the Tokugawa Government was first established in 1638 at Azabu and Otsuka, north and south Yedo Castle, at the time of Iyemitsu Tokugawa, the third Shogun. The Otsuka garden was then called the Takata garden. The site was where Gokokuji Buddhist temple now stands; however, when *Keisho-in*, the mother of Tsunayoshi Tokugawa, the fifth Shogun, embraced the Shingon faith and wished to erect a cathedral on this very site, the garden was removed and combined with the Azabu Medicinal Garden which was located in the present Fujimi-cho section somewhere between Korinji and Shinohashi. Therefore, in olden times, Shinohashi was called Medicinal Garden Bridge (Oyakusoen-hashi). Afterwards, October, 1709, upon the demise of Tsunayoshi, the fifth Shogun, the Haku-san palace was closed, whence, in 1721, the Azabu Medicinal Garden was removed to the site of the former, and was placed in charge of Rizaemon Okada, and Onodera Karashigawa, as superintendents.

It was in two divisions—north and

south—the area of the South Garden is 21,642 *tsubo* while the north garden covers 22,558 *tsubo*. Two assistants managed them and this plan was continued through several generations from the outset until the Restoration of the Meiji era. At that time, the Imperial Medicinal Garden was removed here.

In these herb gardens various medicinal plants were cultivated and the ripe fruit, seeds and herbs bestowed upon the official physician as "osaji" Large quantities also were ceremonially delivered to the Shogun, who resided in Yedo Castle. Several of his attendants were deputed to carry these drugs in a large black lacquered chest with the family crest embossed upon it in gold (three hollyhock leaves in a circle), sometimes once in three days, sometimes once in five. Vegetables of superior excellence were cultivated for the generalissimo's table, also, and these were proudly borne away by lackeys when suitable occasions demanded their use. Even white cucumbers were grown. At one of the annual functions—Aug. 15, according to the lunar calendar—the gardeners and stewards squeezed out the juice from the "hechima" (*Luffa cylindrica*), sitting up all night to perform this honorable service. After straining it through silk, it was offered to the noble ladies of the palace, as a face wash presumably. There was also in this garden a drying place for the herbs used by the Shogun's household. The house was 5 × 8 *ken* and covered 40 *tsubo*.

No outsiders were allowed to enter these precincts—only the guards and the gardeners. No women were admitted whatsoever, not even the wives of the superintendents. This drying place was

established in the time of Iyenari Tokugawa, the eleventh Shogun.

Among the interesting relics may be mentioned two chests of Paulownia wood one inch thick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, with a cover $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Both are still preserved. On the side of one of the chests was inscribed "Drugs presented to the Imperial Court," and on the other, "Honorable drug chest, summer, 9th year of Anei (1780 A. D.)"—160 years ago. From these relics we learn of the custom then observed of sending

drugs to the court from the Shogun's palace either annually or occasionally.

There was a free dispensary or sanitarium in the south corner established in 1722, in the time of the eighth Shogun, Yoshimune, for the benefit of the poor. The records state there were three women nurses, and women patients were chiefly treated. This may have been the beginning of free medical service in Yedo days. The field where Kon-yo Aoki experimented with sweet potatoes is still to be seen.

蕙則禮無而愼、勞則禮無而恭
絞則禮無而直、亂則禮無而勇

Confucius said; "Respectfulness, without the rules of propriety, becomes laborious bustle; carefulness, without the rules of propriety, becomes timidity; boldness, without the rules of propriety, becomes insubordination; straightforwardness, without the rules of propriety, becomes rudeness."

FLOWER-VIEWING IN JAPAN

AS the spring advances, the soft, mild breezes remind us that the flower-viewing season has come again. So, tracing its history as best I may through the old records, I shall endeavor to give some account of this delightful and peculiarly characteristic Japanese institution.

While flower-viewing has been recognized as an annual function only since the Tokugawa Shogunate came into power, yet of course even before that time there was the same custom, but observed in a simpler manner. Usually this consisted in composing poems on the beauty of the blossoms or expressing the regret felt at their transient character, as the flowers when full blown are so quickly scattered by the spring breeze.

From the former Imperial Age, long before the military shogunate was established, the custom in its simple, more refined form was observed, as we learn from classical tales, such as the "Genji Monogatari" and the like. In those days the flowers in the gardens surrounding noble mansions were enjoyed by those sitting within the house and poems were written celebrating this delicate, quiet pleasure.

In modern times the originator of flower-viewing picnics was Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who set the pace by giving the most extravagant parties on an

unprecedentedly large scale. On his initiative elaborate flower-viewing picnics were held at Daigo, Kyoto, and Yoshino, Yamato, both famous places for cherry blossoms. Hideyoshi ordered the pleasure grounds enclosed with gold-leaf screens and the vacant places hung with curtains painted by the noted artist Sangaku Kano.

This was the origin of flower-viewing picnics, but as none among the common people could dream of imitating them, it was not until a later period that the custom became general. It was in the Yedo days of the Tokugawa Shogunate that the custom extended to embrace all classes. From the Kyoho era (1716-1736) to the Genroku era (1688-1703) the place for these excursions was usually Uyeno Park, Tokyo, then the premises of a Buddhist temple, Kaneiji, belonging to the Tokugawa family.

As to the customs attendant upon these festivities, we may note that between the Genroku and Hoei periods (1688-1708) it was usual to cover the ground with matting and hang curtains about the selected spot. There were sometimes 300 parties held at Uyeno in one day. Another pretty device was to stretch a rope from one cherry tree to another and hang thereon the lovely wadded silk coats of both the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, each vying with the others in

the cost, beauty, and elaborateness of the garments. This decoration was called *Kosode maku* (wadded silk-coat curtain). Again, others spread red carpets and flowered matting on the ground, and the favorite spot was near Takenodai, Ueno.

Although there were no policemen about in those days, there were watchmen called *yama doshin* kept near the Ueno temple to prevent picnic parties from desecrating the sacred spot by using musical instruments, or fish or fowl. At that time gala dress was not in fashion at the New Year's season, as it is now, but in the spring time *hanami-kosode* (flower-viewing silk coats) were worn and these were as luxurious and gay as means would allow. However, the extravagance of the dress worn was only one feature. The reckless temper of the pleasure seekers was shown further by the fashion of returning home in careless humor without umbrellas, when a spring rain sent the picnickers scurrying. This *hanagumori* (or spring mist) was a frequent accompaniment of the cherry-blooming season, but the more brisk the shower the jollier the crowd, it would seem.

Yoshimune, the eighth Shogun, had cherry trees planted in various places within and without Yedo city in order to improve the appearance of the city and to form convenient centres of pleasure for the people. Mukojima, Asukayama, Koganei, Gotenyama, etc. are now among the noted attractions of Tokyo. These trees were all planted by order of said Shogun. Until that time, there was only one spot for cherry trees, i.e. Ueno, but from that period not only did the people freely hold flower-viewing picnics at other places besides Ueno,

but after liberty was secured to use musical instruments and all kinds of food and drink, flower-viewing picnics became very popular among the people. The cherry trees planted in the era of Kyoho (1713) and now grown up to be large trees were especially admired.

During the eras of Bunkwa, Bunsei and Tempo (1804-1884), the craze for flower-viewing picnics reached its height, with Mukojima in the suburbs of Yedo on the Sumida river, and Yedo river in Koishigawa section as centres. Many floated in houseboats constructed for the purpose. Finally the people began to enjoy this flower-viewing boat at all seasons; and in the era of Bunkwa (1804-1817) 700 picnic boats were found within Yedo city alone.

Another custom originated at this time, viz., the employment of the so-called "cask doll." This cask was used to convey liquor and after it had been emptied a knitted cap and a gay coat were placed upon it and it was shaken in rhythmic fashion as an accompaniment to the songs in vogue. The custom of masquerades and disguises, too, originated from this period. The young people vied with each other in inventing grotesque and humorous disguises. Among other fancies, it was common to use the picnic ground as a stage and to perform certain historical plays upon this to win the praise of the guests.

In the early part of the Keio era (1865) some knights in the service of the shogun of that day took about two-score geisha girls to Mukojima and had them use *samisens* (musical instruments) as rifles in imitation of military drill; for this daring escapade the knights are said to have met severe rebuke.

The cherry blossoms in Mukojima are

of only a few kinds—mostly the lovely double variety of pink blossoms. Flower-viewing in the place was done by means of picnic boats, as we have said before, but in olden times there were no tea-houses such as there are today, only a few wayside shops for the sale of rice cakes. At the time of the civil war in 1868, Ueno became a battlefield and was so desolated that from the year 1868 to 1870 there were no flower-viewing parties there; but from the year 1872 visitors have gradually increased, and it is now becoming more and more popular year by year. Many a reed-hurdle tea-house such as was not seen before that time suddenly appeared here and there, and in these pretty girls were employed to wait upon the guests. In Mukojima there were still 200 house-boats left as relics of the Yedo period, but afterwards as jinrikishas came into use the regulations enforced against boat agents gradually became stricter and many closed out their business.

The disguises and masquerades popular in the Yedo days enjoyed continued favor even in the Meiji era. Especially in the years 1878-1888 this custom renewed its life and artisans and laborers delighted in playing practical jokes on the people, using strange tricks and grotesque makeups. Sometimes

they imitated Daimyo processions or impersonated heroes in history or men of chivalric spirit or employed other strange devices. Men disguised themselves as women and women as men—such were the usual masquerades, but occasionally a man in a coat made of Asakusa laver or seaweed walked around eating his coat bite by bite. Thus these masquerading excursions gradually became vulgarized and degraded.

From 1888, the supervision of police officials became very strict. The fancy-dress parade gradually declined in favor. But after the victory over China, in 1896, the fancy-dress procession came into vogue once more. The police officials then generally tolerated men disguised as women and women as men except in the case of indecency in dress or demeanor.

From the Yedo days to the Meiji era, eye masks were very important accessories. These were not necessarily for a disguise or for masquerading but were hung over tipsy eyes and this was regarded merely as a kindly attention. This use of the mask gradually passed away, and today it is found only as a child's plaything; very few adults are seen with them nowadays, even though the need for them has not by any means passed away.

Whenever the wind blows,

O green, weeping willow threads

Do thou bind up the cherry blossoms

Lest they scatter and die

Saigyô

STRANGE CHANCES

Translated by T. Wakameda from the Japanese
of BAKIN

CHAPTER V.

Kambara brings good news to Toroku

TIME flies like an arrow ; it never stops, but goes constantly on. Ten years had passed away since Ishizuka Toroku divorced Akebono and sent her away with his second daughter Toiko. "Out of sight, out of mind," says the old proverb. But this is largely said of the departed. Though Toroku had divorced his wife from mere suspicion, yet he loved her and could not ascertain who the man was. He was now convinced that she had always been faithful to him, and regretted the hastiness of his conduct a thousand times. But he could not find any means of tracing up her whereabouts now.

Ogusa, his elder daughter, had now attained the age of sixteen. She was not only pretty, but gentle-hearted. She always obeyed her father's instruction, and as she had studied writing from early childhood, she could now write a beautiful hand. Moreover, she did needle-work, plucked cotton from the cotton-plants, and was skilful in weaving ; thus she helped her father to earn a livelihood. At times she recalled her mother and sister, whom she had parted with when so young. On these occasions she used to take out that part of the triple seal-case from her amulet-sack which her dear mother had given her as a keepsake, and tearfully long for her. As for Toroku, he took great delight in his daughter,

who was now the only sharer of his joy and sorrow.

One day in the eighth month of the 17th year of Tembun (1548), when the *hagi* was already withered and the chrysanthemum not yet in blossom, a *samurai* in travelling attire, accompanied by several men, called on Toroku. Toroku made his appearance at the entrance, and soon recognized the visitor as Kambara Yasohei, his cousin, who lived at Kamakura.

"I am very glad to see you," said Toroku to his cousin, wondering what had brought him there from so distant a place. He at once ushered the guest in.

"By chance I once offended my lord, and since that time twenty years have passed away," said Toroku. "So you and I, though near relatives, have naturally neglected to correspond with each other. On what business have you come this long distance, cousin ?"

"I have not come on private business," answered Kambara, with a smile. "I am calling on you by my new lord's order ; you must be glad to hear this."

At these words Toroku made a respectful bow to Kambara, and said, "You have come as your lord's messenger ? What may the message be ?"

"Long years ago, when the Battle of Kawagoe was fought," said the other, with a grave look, "you proposed to die

for Lord Norihiro, and fought bravely against a powerful enemy. My late lord, through some misunderstanding, did not grant you the reward which he promised. So you were angry and left Kamakura at once. For the next four or five years we could not find out where you were. Lord Norihiro soon after repented of his mistake, but a lord cannot offer an apology to a retainer, so though he afterwards learned where you had settled, he hesitated to make his real intentions known to you. Last spring, when he was seriously ill and did not appear likely to recover, he called his adopted son, Norimasa Ason, to his bedside, and said to him, 'Ishizuka Toroku once performed a meritorious deed but was never rewarded. I am sorry for this. Now the coat armour which he would not return I had worn many times in battle and had kept with great care. The world knows this only too well. If Toroku should dispose of it because of straitened circumstances, it would be a disgrace to our family. I hear he is now at Ano and is teaching fencing there; so he will probably not sell the coat armour recklessly. When I am gone, call him back at once. He may be too obstinate to return the armour, but if he becomes a vassal as before, the armour will be returned to us sooner or later. This is my last wish.' Then shortly after he sighed and was gone. Norimasa Ason, according to our late lord's desire, intended to call you back at once, and ordered me to go to you and impart these particulars. But some discord arose between my new lord and Ujiyasu of Izu, so that I could not pass over Hakone. At last I took a roundabout way and have been able to get here with my lord's order. This I deem to be the highest honour to me.

Here is two hundred *ryo* in gold, which you may use for travelling expenses. Come up to Kamakura as soon as possible."

Thereupon Toroku, raising his head and with tears in his eyes said, "Although a lord may behave himself unworthily yet his retainers should remain faithful to him. I blamed my lord and left Kamakura in anger, but he let me go freely. Before he died, you say his lordship called me to mind and spoke so much of me. I heartily regret I have not returned the coat armour. Though poor, I am keeping it carefully. Pray take it to your new lord. Of course I shall come to Kamakura as soon as my circumstances permit." And forthwith he took the coat armour out of the clothes-press and set it before Kambara with great care.

"There is no objection to my taking this armour to our lord at this time, of course," said Kambara; "but I have been ordered only to impart to you the message I have just given you. I have not been told to take back the coat armour. When you come to Kamakura, bring it with you; and our lord will be much delighted."

Toroku thought his cousin was right, and put away the money and armour. Then Ogusa brought wine and offered a cup to their guest. Kambara, looking at the girl, said to Toroku, "Is this your daughter, cousin? How pretty she is! Where is her mother? What is her name? How old is she?"

At this Ogusa answered with a blush, "My name is Ogusa; I am now sixteen. My mother? She"—

Just at this instant Toroku, with a laugh, interposed, saying, "Look, Mr. Kambara, she is still a child, though so tall. I had two daughters. For certain

reasons I divorced my wife; she left me many years ago. The younger child has gone with her. So I live with Ogusa alone."

Kambara, pressing forward, eagerly said, "I have a son named Sagoro. He is now eighteen years old. Though not especially talented, he is a good lad, and now serves in our lord's mansion. Unfortunately he, too, lost his mother when he was very young. We are relatives. If you will kindly marry your daughter to my son, I shall be most delighted. This I ought not to have said on such an occasion, but the sight of your beautiful daughter has made me ask this favour of you. What do you say to it, sir?"

"A woman has from first to last no home during the three stages of her existence," said Toroku, smiling. "She makes her husband's home her own. It is all owing to your kindness that I am enabled to return to Kamakura at this time. If your son likes Ogusa, there is no objection on our part."

Kambara, with a satisfied air, drew out a dart which was attached to his sword, and then took out ten pieces of gold from his purse. Both dart and money he put on an opened fan, which he placed before Toroku. "I am so glad you have agreed to my proposal," said Kambara. "Sagoro will be very glad to hear of this betrothal. As I am on a journey, I have not brought any present. This dart was forged by Iyemasa, of Bizen, a noted swordsmith in the Shokyu years. My father, Yasozaemon, was once given this by his lord; and afterwards he gave it to me. As for this money, it is the remnant of my travelling expenses. I should like to give you these as betrothal presents."

Toroku hesitated to accept them. "It is more than enough for me," said he, with a look of displeasure, "to receive

such a valuable dart. How can I accept the money, too? I never can."

"I do not mean to humiliate you by presenting you with money," said the other, apologetically. "This money is our lord's; and money cannot be despised when we share it to secure friendship. I beg you to accept this trifle."

So Toroku could not but accept the two presents. The two men drank again and were very happy. Then Kambara, turning to Ogusa, said, "I am going back to Kamakura before your father. Now that you and my son are betrothed, I regret I have nothing to give to Sagoro on returning home. Will you not please write some lines on this fan, Ogusa?"

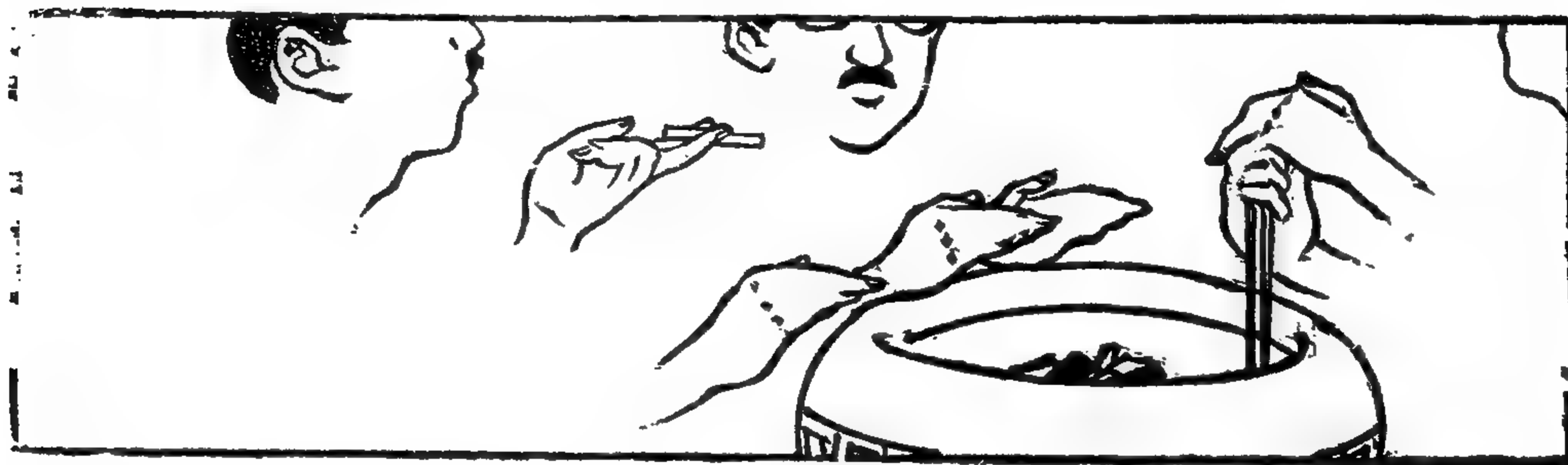
After some hesitation Ogusa took out an ink-case from the tokonoma, and wrote on the fan the following lines of Lord Teika:

"Afar from the Sea of Ise
Come gems ashore both night and day:
The cherry-shell is waiting here
For the forthcoming spring of cheer."

Kambara took up the fan and recited the lines. They were written in so dainty a hand that he praised her thus: "This present for my son is worth more than a thousand *ryo*," said he, sticking the fan in his *obi*. "This marriage is a private matter and our lord is perhaps awaiting my return impatiently. So I think I must hasten back to Kamakura by travelling night and day, and report the particulars to our lord. I beg you to leave this place at latest within a month. As is usual in troublous times, it is not safe to travel but I trust I shall see you at Kamakura ere long."

At last Kambara must leave for Kamakura. He bade his men make ready for the departure, and saying good-bye, set out. Not knowing what great misfortune lay before them both, the father and daughter were given up to a dream of happiness.

AROUND THE HIBACHI



A TRICK

MANY years ago, towards the evening of the 28th of the twelfth month of a certain year, an old man was returning along the Kamo river from the suburbs of Kyoto to Kitayama. People were all busy making preparations for the New Year. On the lawn by the wayside he found a small paper parcel, picked it up and discovered three *ryo* in gold therein. He looked about and found at some distance a firewood-vender who was resting under a pine-tree.

The old man hastened up to him, and said, "Isn't it you who lost this money?" So saying, the old man produced the paper parcel.

"Yes, I lost it," answered the other, "but as it has fallen into your hands, it is now yours."

"It annoys me very much," said the old man; "even though the man who lost it were not found, I should not keep it."

Thus the two men insisted on handing the money each to the other. Ere long a number of passers-by stopped, wondering what was the matter. All were greatly struck with the honesty of both.

In order to settle the matter, the two disputants presented themselves before the Daimyo. All the officials, on hearing the particulars, said that the two were the most honest men of the day. When the case was reported to the lord, he looked

displeased and summoning one of the senior retainers, told him to pass judgment. The retainer gravely racked his brains for a while; then he added three *ryo* to the money, handed two *ryo* of it over to the man who had lost the three *ryo*, another two *ryo* to the old man who had found it, and kept the rest for himself.

Then he said, "We three have lost one *ryo* each, and I think you two are now satisfied." All the officials present thought it was a wise judgment. On hearing the decision, the lord was not satisfied with it. "The judgment is wrong," said he; "the two men have played a trick on the sly. For there were various ways of settling the matter without quarrelling with each other and bringing it here. The two want to be thought especially honest and then play a bigger trick. Bring them here to my presence."

The two persons were at once brought before the lord. They were cross-examined, and threatened with the rack if they did not confess the truth. Greatly frightened, the old man said, "I was asked to pick up the money," and confessed all their tricks. So the man who pretended to be a firewood-vender was exiled from Kyoto, and his accessory was sent away from his native village for a certain length of time.

FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

A Sketch of Christianity in Japan

I

Historical and Statistical

In 1542 Japan was discovered by the Portuguese. Seven years later, St. Francis Xavier, the "Apostle of the Indies," arrived at Kagoshima. He remained in Japan 26 months, and gathered nearly 1,000 converts to the Catholic Church. In the winter of 1550-51 he made an arduous journey to Kyoto, then the capital, but met with little success. Thirty years later the number of converts had risen to 150,000 and there were 75 Jesuits in the country, 30 of whom were Japanese.

In 1566 the Portuguese settlement at Nagasaki was opened. Two years later, under Nobunaga's patronage, the first Catholic church was built in Kyoto. Nobunaga treated Christianity with marked favor. At his death in 1582, Hideyoshi, the "Napoleon of Japan," assumed the direction of affairs. This great ruler also befriended the missionaries. In the same year the Daimyo of Kyushu despatched envoys to the Pope.

Two years previous, the Concordat between Portugal and Spain had confined the Japan trade to the Portuguese. In 1585 a Papal Bull was promulgated, giving the Society of Jesus a monopoly of mission work in Japan. Eight years later there came from Manila four Spanish Franciscans, not as missionaries but as ambassadors.

A Spanish Galleon Stranded

In October, 1596, a Spanish galleon, the San Felipe, stranded on the Japanese coast, and her cargo, including 600,000 crowns in silver, was confiscated.

On February 5 of the following year, six Spanish Franciscans, three Japanese

Jesuits, and 17 native converts were crucified at Nagasaki. These are the "Twenty-six Martyrs of Japan" honored on the Roman calendar.

Hideyoshi's sudden persecution of Christians came as a great surprise to the "faithful," whose numbers were nearing the 300,000 mark. In 1598 he died. The guardianship of his infant son, Hideyori, was left to a council with Ieyasu at the head. Misunderstandings soon arose. In 1600 Ieyasu fought and won the battle of Sekigahara. Three years later he became the first Tokugawa Shogun. Date Masamune, Lord of Sendai, in 1913 endeavored to dispatch envoys to the King of Spain and to the Holy Father in Rome. The next year saw Ieyasu deporting all foreign ecclesiastics and beginning the persecution of Christians with fiendish severity. In 1616 he died, and was buried the following year at Nikko.

Foreign Intercourse Forbidden

The second Tokugawa Shogun, Hidetada, was a man of peaceful temperament, and his name was quite eclipsed by his successor, Iyemitsu, who, in 1636, forbade the building of sea-going vessels and intercourse with foreigners (except with a few Dutch and Chinese at Hirado and Nagasaki).

In 1637 the remnants of Japanese Catholics assembled in Shimabara, occupied an old castle, and took up their last stand against their persecutors. In March, 1638, the castle was captured, and, it is affirmed, a great multitude of Christians of both sexes and of all ages were hurled from the cliffs into the sea (1641).

After over 200 years of seclusion, the country was rudely shaken up by the arrival on July 8, 1853, of Commodore

Perry, who came with a display of force and knowledge of Oriental diplomatic finesse. After returning to Macao and the Chinese coast, via which he had come, he brought his ships back once more to the Bay of Yedo on February 12, 1854. The object of his expedition was realized. A treaty was signed.

Harris Paves the Way

Three years later Townsend Harris, America's first Consul General to Japan, succeeded in negotiating a new treaty embracing practically all the details of the relations which were to stand for nearly half a century between Japan and the foreign powers.

In 1846 the Pope had nominated a bishop and several missionaries to the neighboring Loochoo Islands. Upon Japan's signing of the treaties with the United States, England, France, and Russia, these men came over to the Mikado's realm. In 1835 they discovered several secret Christian communities among the poor round about Nagasaki. Their joy was great. But in 1867-70 all those Christians, about 4,000 in number, who would not foreswear the faith, were distributed over various provinces and kept as prisoners by the respective daimyos. In 1873 they were set at liberty. At the present time the Roman Catholic Church is slowly gaining ground once more, with an archbishop and cathedral in Tokyo, and bishops with sees at Sendai, Osaka and Nagasaki, as well as schools, orphanages and convents at all these places and at Hakodate, Yokohama, Kobe, etc.

Missions in Tokyo in 1873

In 1850 two American clergymen settled at Nagasaki. Both the English and American missions in Tokyo were started in 1873, but in 1850, shortly after the arrival of the two Anglican missionaries, representatives of the American Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Churches landed in Japan. The Anglican Church of Japan comprises the Church of England and the Episcopal Churches of America and Canada. In 1864 the first baptism took place. In 1872 the first native church was organized, and the

translation of the Bible begun. In 1875 was consecrated the first church building. Five years later was published a complete version of the New Testament, and after an interval of seven years the Old Testament appeared.

In 1877 the Presbyterians, representing seven religious societies, both Scotch and American, amalgamated into a single church, now known as the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai (Church of Christ* in Japan). There are also the following enumerated in the sequence of their local influence: the Congregational (Kumi-ai) Church; the Methodists; the Baptists; the Society of Friends; the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan; the American and London Religious Tract Societies; the Young Women's Christian Association of Japan; the Salvation Army; the German Evangelical Mission; the Universalists; the Unitarians; and, perhaps, the Latter-Day Saints.

Protestants Mostly Americans

The Protestant missions are chiefly in American hands, and their attractions are the night schools of the Y.M.C.A., at all important centers, the Doshisha College (Congregational), Kyoto; Aoyama Gakuin (Methodist), Tokyo; and, perhaps also, the St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo.

The Orthodox Russian Church mission was started in 1861 by the arrival of Father Nicolai Kesatkin as chaplain to the Russian Consulate at Hakodate. In 1891 the Russian Cathedral in Tokyo was opened for worship. There is also a Russian Church in Osaka under a Japanese pastor. Considering the available workers, compared with the other branches of Christianity the success of the Orthodox faith was very rapid. But the downfall of the Tsar, which meant the cutting-off of the Russian Imperial contributions, also has produced a remarkable backsliding.

About 2,000 Missionaries Here

It has been estimated that in all there are some 2,000 foreign mission workers on the field, and the following figures (approximate) may be accepted as giving a fair indication of the results obtained to date:

| | Members |
|--|---------|
| Roman Catholic Church | 70,000 |
| Greek Orthodox Church (Russian) | 30,000 |
| Presbyterian (Nihon Kiristo Kyokai) | 28,000 |
| Congregational (Kumi-ai) Church | 25,000 |
| Episcopal (Nippon Sei Kokai) Church | 20,000 |
| Methodist (Japan Methodist Church) ... | 17,000 |
| Baptists, Society of Friends, Unitarians,
Evangelical Alliance, Universalists,
and other Protestant denominations. | 18,000 |
| Total | 208,000 |

The population of the Japanese Empire, excluding the acquisitions since 1914, is given roundly as follows :

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Japan Proper | 60,000,000 |
| Chosen (Korea) | 13,000,000 |
| Taiwan (Formosa) | 3,000,000 |
| Total | 76,000,000 |

(AUTHORITIES : Murray, Chamberlain, Japan Year Book, and others.)—*Japan Advertiser*.

Planning World Cruise to Stimulate Trade

In view of the recent decline of foreign trade in Japan, the department of trade and industry of Kanagawa prefectural office has proposed to dispatch a vessel round the world on which an exhibition of Japanese merchandise will be held, reports the *Asahi*. The project is fast taking shape due to the support of the Yokohama Export Association and thus far it has been decided to hire a ship of about 7,000 tons which will leave Yokohama next September for South America after touching the ports in Japan.

The expenditure of ¥1,000,000 was estimated and the term of cruising the world is to extend over 12 months, as it will proceed to the eastern coast of America and come to India from Europe. The prefectural government in Yokohama is at present canvassing for the assistance of importers and exporters in Japan to support the enterprise. Another plan for encouraging the trade with South American nations and the South Sea Islands and other newly established countries in Europe is under contemplation at the prefectural office.

Number of Japanese Abroad Increased in 1920

There are 561,750 Japanese living abroad, according to the report of conditions on June 30 of last year just completed by the Bureau of Commercial Affairs of the Foreign Department. This number is an increase of 22,000. Japanese living in the United States, including Hawaii, number 230,000, while those living in Manchuria number 120,000. The distribution among the other countries is announced as follows : China, 60,000 ; Brazil, 34,000 ; Canada and South of Asia, 20,000 ; Philippine Islands, 10,000 ; Siberia and other parts of the mainland, 6,000 ; European countries, 1,500 ; Panama, 200, and Africa, 50.

The Crown Prince's Departure.

The Crown Prince left Yokohama on the 3rd inst. at 11.30 a.m. on board the warship Katori on his tour abroad. From early morning the route between his Palace and Tokyo station was lined with crowds of people, as well as troops and students. The firing of guns at 9.10 a.m. heralded the arrival of his Highness and his suite at the station. The Crown Prince was in an open carriage, being attired in the uniform of a Lieut.-Commander of the Navy; and Viscount Iriye, the Chief Chamberlain to his Highness, was in the same carriage. There were loud Banzais from the multitude as the carriage passed, and the Prince was observed acknowledging the popular greeting by lifting his hand in salute. At Tokyo station were assembled all the dignitaries, foreign as well as Japanese. After a short rest in the waiting room, his Imperial Highness was greeted by the foreign representatives and many distinguished persons. He boarded his car with Prince Kan-in, who is accompanying him on the present tour. His suite, including Count Chinda, Count Futara, Lieut.-General Nara and Viscount Iriye, got into their respective cars. The train started at 9.35 a.m. amidst deafening shouts of Banzai.

The train arrived at the Customs station and the Prince embarked on a

pinnacle of the warship Yamashiro, accompanied by Admiral Kato, the Minister of the Navy, and proceeded to the Katori, which was fully dressed. The running up of the Crown Prince's standard at the mast of the Katori and the firing of a salute were the signal for his embarkation. All the steamers in port sounded their steam-whistles at the same time in honour of the occasion. Ten seaplanes came flying from the Oppama aerodrome, near Yokosuka. The Katori left at 11.30 a.m., and was escorted by the Kashima. The warships Nagato and Fuso also accompanied the Katori as far as the entrance to Tokyo Bay.

Danish King To Visit Japan

King Christian and Queen Alexandra of Denmark may visit Japan. The report states that Their Majesties wish to visit Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan as a mark of appreciation of the decision of the Supreme Council which gave former Danish territory back to Denmark from Germany.

It is expected they will travel on the Danish ship Fionia.

Japanese Red Cross Takes Famine Field

The first famine relief expedition of the Japanese Red Cross, consisting of five physicians, seven nurses and two clerks, is to sail from Kobe March 29 for China.

The headquarters of the expedition are to be located in Peking, according to present plans, in addition to which there will be branches in Tientsin and Tshushu. The workers expect to remain in China about three months. Although the definite outline of work will not be given until after the expedition reaches China, it is presumed that relief will be given in Shantung, one of the provinces sorely hit by the famine, since Japan has requested that she be the supreme director of the work in this province.

The Japanese physicians expect to care for 200 to 300 Chinese daily, supplying them with food and medicine. The Sino-

Japanese Industrial Association will hold itself responsible for the supplies of food and nourishment.

German Ambassador in Kobe

The German Ambassador, Dr. Solf, spoke in the German Club on Saturday evening on "Germany's Present Economic and Financial Position."

In his speech the Ambassador confined himself to stating the position, giving only the bare facts, and left it to the audience to draw conclusions pessimistic or optimistic. He dealt with the various plans drawn up for the rescue of Germany. A large foreign loan or foreign credits to the Government, he considered ineffectual measures, and also considered too frequent short-term credits for foodstuffs in foreign countries inadvisable. Most emphatically he rejected the idea of a declaration of State bankruptcy which is held by many to be the best though a painful means for emerging out of the present distress. On the contrary, he saw the only possibility for a recovery of the German economy in the producing capacity of German industry. As soon as foreign countries are convinced that Germany is beginning to recover, there would be readily forthcoming enough credits for German industry without any Government intervention. In order to achieve that, it would be necessary to increase Germany's agricultural and industrial production to the utmost, while imported and home raw-materials would be exploited most intensively. On the other side, the home consumption would have to be limited to the barest necessity and, generally, there must prevail the strictest private as well public economy.

Dr. Solf deemed it urgently necessary that Germany should regain the confidence of her former enemies and this she could do by honest work, and it would be necessary for Germany to reconstruct herself on democratic lines, for only in a really democratic Germany would the Powers of the Entente have confidence.

Dr. Solf closed his speech with the words: "Take courage out of our past

history. Germany overcame the devastations of the Thirty Years' War, as well as the campaigns at the time of Napoleon. She will also overcome the present hard times, but not in the old spirit. Do not think of *revenge*; do not teach your children to hate their enemies. Teach them work and diligence. Double your energy, work and save, and all will be well again. Do not forget, with all the humiliations still in store for us, to remain proud still to be a German."

Army and Navy Reduction

The reduction of naval estimates by Great Britain, the *Jiji* declares, may rightly be regarded as a practical example of disarmament. In view of the fact that hitherto Great Britain has made any sacrifice to maintain its world's largest navy, her present action may be said to be a really great new departure. It is true that the necessity of economy is one of the reasons for the present action of Great Britain, but the fact should not be ignored that that necessity has been combined with the notion that disarmament is necessary for the preservation of the world's peace and for the promotion of human welfare. In America the advocates of disarmament are not yet so influential as in Great Britain, but they have an influence in practical politics that cannot be ignored, and the national opinion of America is being gradually aroused in favor of disarmament by the earnest championing of its cause by Mr. Borah and the influential exhortations of the World.

In Japan the eight-eight fleet program is one that was projected long ago, and is said to be the minimum unit for the defence of the country, but the value of armaments is relative, and it cannot necessarily be said that the program is absolutely necessary. If Great Britain and America reduce their armaments to a certain extent, Japan can also afford to make a proper modification of her prearranged program. Instead of waiting for the initiative to be taken by other countries, Japan should approach Great Britain and America with arrangements for worldwide disarmament. This again

reminds us of the necessity of reducing the army. This can be done at the will of this country, it not being necessary to make allowance for the attitude of other countries. Such disarmament should be speedily carried out so that proof of Japan's intention to carry out disarmament generally can be presented to the world. From this point of view, we are persuaded of the urgent need of curtailing by one half the present number of Divisions.

Metric System in Japan

The Weight and Measure Law committee in the House of Representatives decided to report favorably on the Weight and Measure Bill as passed and sent on by the House of Peers. As the House of Representatives adopts the committee's report the bill will become a law in five years. Japan will be one of the Powers to adopt the metric system.

For the past several years how to readjust Japan's weights and measures has been a problem of vital importance to the Japanese industrial and commercial circles. The Japanese government has also been studying the problem from the industrial and commercial viewpoints. As a result the present bill was drafted and referred first to the House of Peers, which passed it a week or so ago with slight modifications.

The bill stipulates that in the five years to come all leading factories, government offices, government works, technical schools and others are to be made to use the metric system instead of the present systems. The general public is also to be made to adopt this new system in the twenty years to come.

A Seiyukai member yesterday put a question to the Director of the Industrial Affairs Bureau who acted as government delegate yesterday at the committee's meeting. He wanted to know how to make the new system replace the old ones to which the public is accustomed. The government man replied that the grace of five and twenty years would do. Another question from several other members was if Great Britain was adopting the metric system, for Japan it was

pointed out, was dependent on the supply of chemicals and iron from that country which adopts her own system of weights and measures, and as Japan's adoption of the metric system was conducive to confusion in some trades. The United States was also pointed out as not having adopted the metric system and it was further shown the U.S. was a country with which Japan is in close trade relations.

The government man gave his account of the weights and measures in those countries and gave his opinion that Japan's adoption of the metric system was not likely to do any harm to Japan's trade with those countries. In the afternoon, after some exciting debating, the committee adopted a resolution that a report would be given to the House favoring the bill.

It is folly to Compete With U.S., Ukita Says

That the spirit of Japan will decline unless it has a scientific backing and that it is the height of folly for Japan to compete with the United States in the race for armaments are conclusions to which Doctor Ukita, a distinguished scholar, has come after his tour of Europe and America. Doctor Ukita arrived in Kobe from Europe yesterday morning.

Interviewed by a reporter of the *Nichi Nichi*, he said: "The World War has wrought great changes in the outlook of the peoples of the world. What struck me upon landing in Europe was the growth of the spirit of nationalism. Loyalty and patriotism are talked of as if they are the monopoly of the Japanese people. After my tour abroad, I feel inclined to call in question this claim. If left alone in its present condition, the spirit of Japan will not attain any development. It is my belief that some scientific backing is required to make Yamato Damashii develop.

"The growth of internationalism, socialism, anarchism and similar institutions in Europe and America after the war is a fact difficult to escape. This does not mean that the narrow form of nationalism which attained such growth during the

war has been swept from the earth. It has as many advocates as internationalism. The near future will witness a bitter struggle between these two opposite doctrines. To me the settlement of the question will be and must be development of science.

"Japan must pay more attention to science. Her future lies nowhere but in reconstructing the national life on the basis of science. Upon pain of national decline Japan must create. She must have her own science. There is no greater fallacy than to imagine that national prosperity can be sought by force of arms. As long as Japan is piling up her armaments, so long will she not progress in the true sense of the word.

"America is possessed of almost illimitable resources. If she continues to build ships at the present rate the future will see her dominating the world militarily. A madman alone would think of competing with America in naval construction."

Sport Fishing Around Japan

The season of the angler is near, and with it angling tribulations and poignant instances of trout flopping on mossy stones and disappearing like a golden flash into the depths of the pool, regally indifferent to the covetous hopes of the angler burning high in his heart and vibrating at the end of the hook.

Though the rivers of Japan may quiver with a restless opal and spring air be sweet with the melodies of birds flitting through luxuriant foliage, the real sport of a fisherman lies out in the deep waters, in the Sea of Japan, catching the silver-coated tiger of the sea, the barracuda, that voracious fish which tears its smaller brethren to pieces.

The barracuda is a despised fish, because of its murderous nature, but for all that it has long been, and will continue to be in the future, one of the staples of the fishmonger's stalls. To hook one of these long-nosed leaping and fighting fish with a light tackle is to witness a most marvelous performance, for a barracuda will make long runs, short runs and many circles, with a marvelous rapidity, its gills

agape and its jaws wide, defiantly aggressive.

Bonita is the bait most attractive to barracuda, and often when hooked and fighting and leaping for its life, a bonita dropped beside the boat will cause a captive barracuda to shoot his long gray form through the water with a lightning-like motion, and, rushing toward the bonita with incredible ferocity, will cut it in twain. Not infrequently a barracuda will get away with the bait, and if he is a large one, and the line has not been securely fastened, he will wrench it loose and quickly escape fathoms deep in the water. Usually, in catching barracuda as a sport, the fisherman tires his game out, and, if he is a large one, strikes him on the head and hauls him inside the boat.

In Japan, the barracuda shares a popularity of demand as a most delectable sea food with the ika, a small oblong cuttle-fish, whose head has a most grotesque growth of tentacles; also with the red tako, whose cerise-crimson body and sprawling "feelers" may be seen in all the fish markets of Japan. This bright-colored denizen of the deep is shaped like the dreaded huge tako, or devil-fish, found in deep waters.

Thousands of the ika, or cuttle fish, are caught daily at Oki-no-Kuni or the Land of Kuni, which lies to the south in the Sea of Japan, and is composed of three larger islands in an archipelago of many smaller ones. Here the population has been engaged in fishing from the most ancient times, catching enormous quantities of a seemingly inexhaustible supply of yellow dangling cuttle-fish, which they hang on countless bamboo racks to be dried by the rays of the sun. It is not an uncommon thing for a fisherman to catch several thousand in a single night.

Many hundreds of acres of the islands of Oki are fertilized with the refuse of the ika, which has been viscerated before curing and preparing for exportation. From this fertilizer there is always a disagreeable odor which cannot be eliminated. Even the incense burned in every home during the warm weather is no competitor and a stranger finds the atmosphere unendurable.

Oki is the home not only of the prevalent small cuttle-fish but of the real tako, the great octopus of the deep which is often of great size—many caught have weighed as much as 125 pounds. There is no record, however, of a fisherman being injured by one of them.

There are many interesting traditions connected with Oki-no-Kuni, and not the least interesting is the escape in ancient times of the Emperor Go Daigo, who had been dethroned by usurpers and banished to one of the islands in the Oki archipelago. In the course of time he managed to escape from his guards and reach one of the smaller islands. The fishermen, who were loading their boats with cuttle-fish when he arrived, upon learning who he was, offered to serve him with their lives if necessary. The Emperor thanked them and said he would remember them if they would take him to the main coast.

When a little way at sea they found themselves pursued by the guards, who were searching for the royal fugitive. The fishermen told the Emperor to lie down in the bottom of the boat. He did so and they piled the cuttle-fish high above him. When the pursuers overtook the boat, they investigated it carefully, but it never occurred to them to touch the vile-smelling cuttle-fish. The fishermen invented a story regarding the escape of the Emperor which gave his enemies a false clue. Thus, by means of the cuttle-fish, the Emperor escaped from exile.

In the wind-blown islands of Oki there are many strange and primitive customs among the isolated inhabitants living in tiny thatched houses. One of the most interesting is the burial services conducted for those who go down to the sea and never return, in which the navel string is buried in lieu of the body. This string is carefully wrapped up and put away at birth, in many wrappings, with the name of the father, the mother and the infant written on the outer wrapping. A daughter takes it to her home when she marries: the parents keep it for the son, and should he perish at sea it is buried as if it were his body.

During *bon* time, particularly after the

"Ships of Souls" have been launched, no one goes to sea for that day as the sea is the highway of the dead. Shoryobune launched at this time are made of straw, woven on a skeleton framework, models of junks, complete in every detail. And on the white paper of the sail is written the Soul-name of the dead.

Almost all the junks of Oki have cats on them, three colours, if obtainable, for it is thought among the superstitious fisherfolk that a cat has power to keep away the Ma, the most powerful of all O-bake, or sea-ghosts, for it is believed by many that the souls of those who drowned stay in the waters and do not journey to the Meido, the Realm of the Dead.—*The Japan Times and Mail*.

Great Disarmament Meeting in Osaka

The Kwansai Business Men's Association met recently at the Nakanoshima Hall, Osaka, and discussed the disarmament question. Mr. Muto Sanji, the President of the Association (and also Managing Director of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.) took the chair.

Before the meeting was opened, it was feared that the rain which began falling late in the afternoon, would prevent many from coming, but the audience gradually increased as the appointed time approached and there is no doubt that had the weather been fine tremendous confusion would have been caused by the hall proving insufficient to admit all comers. A number of policemen were to be seen here and there in the spacious hall. Mr. T. Sotomi, the vice-chairman of the Association, was loudly cheered on his appearance on the platform. He said that Japan was wasting money on useless armaments, in spite of her limited finances. If left unamended, this would only bring about ruin, as was clearly witnessed in the case of Germany. Because of the militaristic waste of money, children could not be properly educated; telephone applications were left unheeded for 17 or 18 years not to speak of the criminally high price of telephones themselves; railway fares were increased. A warship on one day's run spends more than £70,000. Prices of oil were ridiculously

high, due to the fact that the navy took most for its own use. All this was due to military fanaticism and it was the duty of true-hearted Japanese subjects to oppose the present stupendous military budget in every possible way, for it was the only way to save Japan from ruin. To give the militarists a free hand would mean increasing taxation for ever. The recognition of the present military budget by business men might be likened to endorsing a dishonoured commercial bill, which no man of sense would ever think of doing.

Mr. Sotomi's address was punctuated with enthusiastic cheers from the audience, which steadily increased, aggregating 2,000 roughly about this time.

Next spoke Mr. Sanji Muto, the chairman of the Association, who is the President of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. He spoke most earnestly, denouncing the policy of the militarists who dominate the Government. He regretted the delay in business men rising to the occasion, but said better late than never. Business men were now determined to show the Government what they could do. He admitted the fact that Japanese business men had hitherto been lacking in a spirit of co operative helpfulness, and hoped that they were now fully awake and would do everything in their power to put a check on the ever-increasing armaments, which, if left alone, would only lead Japan to the same fate as Germany. In Mr. Muto's opinion, the root of maladministration in Japan lay in the ambitious statesmen seeking their own profits at the expense of the nation. He suggested the limiting of the premiership to three years as one of the ways to prevent ambitious statesmen from maladministration. (A voice from the audience, "That's against the Constitution.") Mr. Muto said that he had consulted the constitutional experts on this question and found that Article 10 of the Constitution allowed such a limitation. Mr. Muto believed that a limited period of premiership would induce the head of the Ministry to do something good for the country, before the expiry of his term, for nobody desired to leave a bad impression behind him. But to-day the

Premier had no intention of serving the country first because he knew he could keep his position secure by currying favour with the militarists, as was clearly shown in the attitude of the Hara Cabinet to armaments. It was most important that the people should now do their best to throw the present military budget out.

Professor Suyehiro spoke next. He had come all the way from Kyoto to address the meeting in spite of illness. In the circumstances, he received an ovation when he appeared on the platform. His subject was "Is the eight-and-eight squadron necessary?" He said that he was at one with Mr. Ozaki in regard to the necessity of disarmament and he was determined to do his utmost for the consummation of the present movement against armaments. In his opinion, the only effect of the eight-and-eight squadron on Japan would be to make her poorer. He most emphatically condemned the policy of the militarists as a pure fallacy. He compared the present attitude of the militarists in regard to the increase of armaments to the foolish act of throwing one's purse into the sea. He believed that it was imperatively necessary to cut down armaments, as there was no cause whatsoever for them, unless Japan purposely made an enemy. Naval disarmament could be accomplished by a mutual agreement between Japan, America and Britain. In his enthusiasm, Professor Suyehiro seemed to forget his illness for he was most energetic.

The next speaker was Mr. Takaishi of the *Osaka Mainichi*, who had spoken with Mr. Takahara of the *Osaka Asahi*, in the same place recently, when Mr. Ozaki spoke, urging the imperative necessity of reduction of armaments. Mr. Takaishi regretted that there were no military officers among his audience, for it was his desire to discuss the present question with them rather than with his sympathisers. He referred to the failure of Germany's invading policy and the similar result of Japan's invading policy, as was seen in China and Siberia. He brought home the necessity of disarmament to his hearers by a comparison of statistics for Japan, England and America. He said that if the people did not

rise now, there would be no end to the increase of armaments, which meant ever-increasing taxation. The Government was at the mercy of the militarists. In the special session of the Diet last summer, the Government asked for a supplementary budget for armaments amounting to more than ¥100,000,000, which ignorant members passed. Now, only a few months afterwards (that is, this month) another supplementary budget amounting to more than ¥30,000,000, was demanded for armaments. Was not this a gross example of maladministration? (A voice from the audience, "Down with Hara!") There was a fallacy among a section of the people that disarmament would ruin the country. But what about the attitude of the people to the act of the House of Peers in 1914, when it reduced the naval budget by ¥70,000,000? Nobody in Japan said this would ruin Japan, in spite of the fact that this took place in the year when America had built three large warships, which was practically unprecedented in her naval history. The only way to save Japan lay in disarmament. Fortunately the life of the Hara Cabinet would not be long. If the present disarmament demonstration should prove insufficient to cause its downfall, the South Manchuria Railway scandal, which was rapidly developing, would make it impossible for the Hara Cabinet to remain in office. In fact, it seemed that it was already strangling it to death. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Takahara of the *Osaka Asahi*, followed, pointing out the fallacy of armament competition in a most ironical but conclusive manner. He especially congratulated the business men upon their present movement. He said that they had hitherto been too reliant upon the Government as their friend in need, never caring about its maladministration, but now they had risen to the occasion, which would be not only for their own benefit, but for that of the whole people. He said that just as selfish quack doctors very often made their patients worse, or even killed them, so would the military quack doctors ultimately ruin the country, if the people believed in them and let them do as they pleased. So it was

most important to check their movements.

The last speaker was Dr. Soeda, vice-chairman of the Japan Association of the League of Nations, who perhaps received the greatest ovation of all. He spoke in a most energetic manner, which impressed the audience, who followed his speech with enthusiastic cheers at important points. He drew attention to the uselessness of ordinary armaments, as was shown by the European war, and after dwelling at some length on the tendency to increase armaments, he said that Japan and America were the only countries which were blindly increasing armaments at tremendous costs. He feared that unless the world now took this opportunity for disarmament, there would be no end of war. Japan and America could take the lead in this movement. Some people doubted the possibility of disarmament, but he personally firmly believed in its possibility. Industrial mobilisation was more important than increase of non-productive armaments. Increase of armaments was never the means of keeping the world peaceful; nay, it would sooner or later bring about a most serious catastrophe; he stressed the importance of disarmament, which could be accomplished through the League of Nations, if the Powers tried to perfect the League. Peace could be established only through the League of Nations and a real sense of international brotherhood.

His speech being over, the resolution against armaments of the Japan Association of Trade Guilds for the Kwansai district, which had unanimously been passed at its general meeting in the afternoon of the same day, was read amidst most enthusiastic cheers. The meeting thus came to an end at 10.30 p.m.—*The Japan Chronicle*.

Tokyo Red Cross is Thanked for Money

Mr. John Reifsnider, Honorary Treasurer of the Tokyo Branch of the Amer-

ican Red Cross, has just received a letter of appreciation for the check for ¥2,310 recently sent to aid in relief work in the famine stricken area of China from Mr. J. E. Baker, Director of the Red Cross, in Peking. The letter follows:

Mr. John Reifsnider, Hon. Treas.
Tokyo Branch, The American Red
Cross, Tokyo, Japan.

DEAR SIR:

I desire to thank you and, through you, the members of the Tokyo Branch of the American Red Cross for your kind letter of February 15th containing a check for ¥2,310.22. This is indeed a very kind expression of the sentiment "hands across the sea." You have probably heard something about our project for relief work. Mr. Wm. M. Cornwell, who is now Assistant Director, has already written you concerning our plans. Concerning their fulfilment, I may now tell you that we have 12,000 men at work building highways and have been feeding them and their families well enough so that there has been no unusual death rate in our sector. We have completed about 30 miles of highway, although it will require considerable smoothing and packing before it is ready for heavy traffic. Over 40 miles additional are under construction, and we are now laying out routes which will duplicate the amount which we originally intended to build.

With an additional \$500,000 gold just granted us by the home organization, we are opening up a similar operation in Shansi and may be able to connect up the Shantung and the Shansi routes by a trunk line through Chihli. At present the prospects are very good for handling this entire situation successfully.

Very truly yours,
The American Red Cross,
China Famine Relief,

J. E. BAKER,
Director.

T.K.K.'S NEW SAN FRAN- CISCO-HONGKONG LINER

THE ex-German steamer the "Cap Finisterre," the largest of the several vessels allocated to Japan in reparation for those sunk during the great war, was thrown open for public inspection on Sunday afternoon.

Five thousand invitations were sent out, to both the Japanese and foreign residents of Yokohama and Tokyo for the inspection held on Saturday afternoon. Invitations were not required for the inspection arranged for Sunday afternoon to which the public was cordially invited.

Within the next few days the "Cap Finisterre" will be sent to one of the large shipyards where she will go into dry-dock for a general overhauling. While there her cabins and public rooms will be renovated and re-decorated and minor alterations made where needed. When she leaves there early in May, the name of "Taiyo Maru" will be seen on her bow.

This splendid steamer, now the largest flying the Japanese flag, has been moored at the new customs pier for the past six weeks waiting for a claimant. When the officials of other companies declined to operate her, as it seemed improbable she could be made to pay, Mr. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, widely

known throughout shipping circles, came to the rescue, and more from patriotic motives than from any other, assumed the responsibility of caring for her. Under the House Flag of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha she will be operated on its Hongkong-San Francisco Line.

It is expected that a month and a half will be required to make her ready for sea service. If all goes as planned, she will leave Hongkong on May 25, Kobe on June 3, and Yokohama on June 5, on her maiden voyage across the Pacific, her schedule calling for her arrival at Honolulu on June 14, and at San Francisco on June 31. She will be commanded by Captain S. Togo, who was the first Japanese captain to command the *Tenyo Maru*, the largest steamer ever built in Japan, and until the advent of the "Cap Finisterre," the largest vessel in the Japanese mercantile marine.

The "Cap Finisterre" was built by Blohm und Voss at Hamburg in 1911 for the Hamburg-America line, and was a popular steamer on their Hamburg-River Platte service before the great war. She is 580 feet in length, 65 feet across the beam, and has a depth of 35 feet. Her engines are capable of maintaining a sea speed of 184 knots an hour.

She has passenger accommodations for

416 first, 103 second, 120 third, and 336 steerage passengers, a total of 1,468, or nearly 500 more than the *Tenyo Maru* can accommodate.

Of her eight decks, the promenade deck is noticeably spacious, as are all the interior passageways. The space between decks is greater than in most steamers, especially noticeable in the first and second classes.

Special mention may be made of her public rooms which are large and airy, and substantially and tastefully fitted out. They consist of a social hall; a ladies saloon; a dining saloon; a smoking room; a children's playroom and dining room; and a winter garden with a fountain. These rooms are exclusively for first-class passengers.

The second class has a large and tastefully fitted up dining saloon, besides two smoking rooms, one for the use of ladies and the other for gentlemen. There is also a dining saloon for third-class passengers.

Other distinctive features are: an elevator connecting the five decks in the first class; a porcelain tiled swimming tank, a built-in structure on the topmost deck; a dark room on the promenade

deck; a laundry; three hospitals; an emergency dynamo; an ozone generator; a telephone exchange; and an anti-rolling tank. Her cooking apparatus is electric. All her auxiliary machinery including the elevator is electrically driven.

Of her cabins much may be said in their favor, she having cabins containing one, two, three, and four berths in them, besides many with private baths attached. Of her 418 berths, 252 are lowers, and most of them beds, not bunks. Her suites are commodious and sumptuously fitted up.

Without apology the Toyo Kisen Kaisha may well be proud of this addition to its fleet, for in nearly every respect she will excel all others now on the Pacific. Having been built for the South American service, she is admirably adapted to the route taken by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamers.

Mr. Asano, an unusually far-seeing and patriotic man, with his twenty-five years of steamship experience back of him, is the right man to tackle the operation of this steamer, which has been likened to a "white elephant." May the future prove that his judgment was sound in this instance as it has been in so many others.





USS Intrepid (CV-11) at sea, 1954



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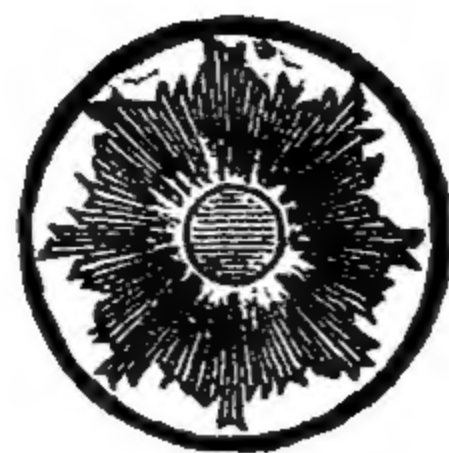
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